

State Projections of Income, Employment, and Population

The State projections presented here are one product of a joint program undertaken in 1964 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce and the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture to provide economic data for use in water resources development planning. The program was initiated at the request of the Water Resources Council and in large part funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the (then) Federal Water Quality Control Administration. Later this year, the Water Resources Council will publish a five-volume set of economic projections covering 173 economic areas, 206 water resources planning areas, and the 50 States.

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The State estimates of total and per capita personal income in this report differ from the State series regularly published in the August issue of the *Survey* on two counts.

First, these estimates are expressed in dollars of constant (1967) purchasing power, whereas the regular State income series is expressed in current dollars.

Second, as with the regular State income series, the data in this report reflect the State of residence of the population and of income recipients and employees, but there is one major exception: the earnings data in table 6 reflect the State in which earnings recipients work. The earnings data are presented on a where-worked basis because in water resources planning this is the preferred concept. Also, data with which to adjust earnings in each industry from a place-of-work to a place-of-residence basis are not available. Such an adjustment has been made for total income, however.

The Bureau of the Census published "Preliminary Projections of the Population of States: 1975 to 1990" in March 1972 as *Current Population Reports, Series P-28, No. 477*. Those projections are based on various assumptions about future patterns in the components of population change (fertility, mortality, interstate migration, and net immigration from abroad). The assumptions are entirely demographic; no specific assumptions were made about economic factors which could influence future trends in the demographic components of population change. In the projections presented here, the emphasis is on economic projections, mainly personal income, and the population projections are essentially a by-product of the income and employment projections. In general, the State population projections presented here are reasonably close to those of the Census Bureau.

THIS article presents projections of personal income, employment, and population, by States, for 1980 and 1990. These projections, as with all efforts to look into the economic future, are based upon an extension of past relationships. The methodology used for these projections has four characteristics which distinguish the results from those of a simple linear extension of trends at a summary level.

First, the basic projections were made for 173 economic areas into which BEA has divided the country, using criteria that make the areas especially suitable for economic projection and analysis. The projections for areas that cross State lines were disaggregated into the State segments required for reaggregation to State totals.

Second, the economic area projections were made within the framework of projections of the overall U.S. economy. Projections of population, employment, and income were made first for the Nation, then disaggregated geographically.

Third, the projections are based on the assumption that people migrate to areas of economic opportunity and away from declining areas. Accordingly, projections of area income and employment were prepared first, and projections of area population derived from them.

Fourth, projections of income and employment were prepared for each of as many as 39 industries in each of the

173 areas. Various methods were used to make the projections, depending upon the individual industry's role in the area's economy. However, the methods used insure that in each of the 173 areas the industrial composition of projected income and employment constitutes an economy with an internally balanced structure. The fact that the projections were prepared in industrial detail makes it possible for the projected economic path of an area to depart substantially from past trends.

Nature of the projections

These projections are intended to be a best estimate of what can be expected if there are no policy or program changes of unusual nature or magnitude, such as the establishment of a large number of "new towns". The projections are neither a goal for nor a limit upon any given region's future economic activity. They carry no connotation of desirability or undesirability.

Projections of this type can be useful in the assessment of future public and private demands for goods and services. These include, for instance, demands for physical capital related to energy and water resources development and pollution abatement, as well as needs for teachers, policemen, doctors, and workers in other public and private service capacities.

The projections also permit developing problems such as excessively slow growth or low per capita incomes to be foreseen, so that corrective policies can be adopted.

Furthermore, the projections can provide a framework for program evaluation purposes. If a remedial or developmental program is considered for an area, the projected economic activity in the area can be modified to reflect the expected effects of that program. Comparison of the modified projections with the baseline projections provides a quantitative measure of the effects of the program, positive or negative, in each region affected.

The first part of this article summarizes past and projected changes in State income, employment, and popula-

tion. Following that, there is a description of the concepts and methods used in making the projections.

Changes in Total Personal Income

Personal income in the Nation (expressed in 1967 dollars) is projected to increase from \$490 billion in 1969 to \$1,663 billion in 1990, a rise of 141 percent. State percentage increases range from a low of 93 percent in South Dakota to a high of 213 percent in Nevada, with the increase in 25 States falling within 10 percentage points of the national average.

The largest absolute increases are projected in California and New York. In New York, the large size of the increase—\$94 billion—is mainly a function of the present size of that State's economy, for the projected percentage increase is only 125 percent, compared to 141 percent nationally. California's projected increase of \$123 billion reflects not only the large present size of the California economy but also a projected growth of 159 percent—fifth largest in the Nation.

Other large gains, ranging from \$46

billion to \$56 billion, are projected in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas. The size of these gains is mainly a reflection of the size of the economies of these States. At the other end of the scale are increases ranging from \$1 billion to \$2 billion in Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The smallness of these advances mainly reflects the smallness of the States' economies, although there is also the factor that projected growth rates are below average except in Vermont.

From 1929 to 1969, there was a pronounced shift in the distribution of personal income from the northern and central areas of the country to the south and west. In 1929, the residents of the New England, Mideast, Great Lakes, and Plains regions together received 73 percent of the Nation's total income; in 1969, their share was 59 percent. The Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West regions received 27 percent in 1929 and 41 percent in 1969.

The summary data in table 1 show that the shift was milder in the 1950-69 span than in 1929-50, and that a further moderation is projected for 1969-90. The table shows each region's

Table 1.—Regional Shares of Personal Income and of Population

	1929	1950 ¹	1969 ¹	1990 ¹	Percent change in share ²		
					1929-50:	1950-69	1969-90
Personal income							
Northern and central regions.....	72.86	68.64	58.43	55.93	-12	-4	-3
New England.....	8.22	8.55	6.33	6.27	-20	-3	-1
Midwest.....	22.11	20.05	18.04	17.64	-10	-9	-4
Great Lakes.....	28.62	23.58	21.04	20.66	-6	-6	-1
Plains.....	8.93	8.58	7.02	7.22	-1	-14	-3
Southern and western regions.....	27.12	36.14	41.37	42.02	23	14	4
Southeast.....	12.63	16.22	17.35	17.91	23	14	3
Southwest.....	4.96	6.64	7.10	7.24	32	9	2
Rocky Mountain.....	1.89	2.23	2.16	2.14	13	-4	-1
Far West.....	8.63	11.20	14.17	15.12	31	21	7
Population							
Northern and central regions.....	51.42	57.73	54.68	53.38	-4	-5	-1
New England.....	6.68	6.15	5.82	5.96	-5	-5	3
Midwest.....	23.17	22.21	20.90	20.50	-4	-6	-2
Great Lakes.....	20.68	20.10	19.82	19.89	-3	-1	0
Plains.....	10.89	9.29	8.04	7.61	-15	-14	-7
Southern and western regions.....	48.58	42.27	45.42	46.12	18	7	2
Southeast.....	22.38	22.90	21.49	21.15	0	-4	-2
Southwest.....	7.35	7.55	8.12	8.13	3	5	0
Rocky Mountain.....	2.23	2.32	2.45	2.36	5	7	-4
Far West.....	6.67	8.38	12.74	13.93	40	31	9

1. Alaska and Hawaii included in southern and western total.

2. Percent changes calculated from data carried to one more decimal than shown.

3. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from 1929 data. To achieve comparability, they were excluded from 1950 data in calculating percent change for 1929-50 period.

share in the Nation's personal income in 1929, 1950, 1969, and 1990, and the percentage changes in these shares. The size of the percentage change in a region's share reflects the size of the gap between the growth rate of income in the region and the growth rate in the Nation as a whole.

Historical income changes

The 1929-50 shifts in the geographic income distribution which are shown by States and regions in table 3, reflect several principal factors: the growth of the western areas of the country in their role as economic frontiers; the absorption into the main-stream economy of much of the historically underused labor force of the Southeast, especially under the impetus of the demand caused by World War II; the establishment of many military installations and their associated civilian activities in the south and west during the 1940's; the many State efforts at industrial development which resulted in increased industrialization through much of the south; and the large increase in agricultural income during the 1940's.

The slowing of the shift in the 1950-69 period also reflects a variety of factors. Federal Government payrolls—military and civilian—which had played so prominent a role in the economic growth of the south and west during World War II grew at a rate only slightly above average over the next two decades. In contrast, State and local government and service payrolls surged ahead in a "catchup" phase. Because the geographic distribution of the latter is much more in proportion to overall economic activity than is the distribution of Federal payrolls, their effect on income growth in 1950-69 was comparatively uniform across the Nation.

Agricultural income, which had risen sharply during the 1940's under the pressure of increased domestic and foreign demand, declined during the 1950's and rose only a little during the 1960's. This sluggish performance signif-

icantly slowed income growth in the south and west.

Income from textile manufacturing, which is of major importance in the income structure of the Southeast, declined during the 1950's and registered a rate of increase during the 1960's less than that of other industries. This limited income growth in the Southeast.

The slowing of the income shift to the south and west, as a result of the factors cited above, was mirrored in a slowing of the shift away from the north and east. Another relevant factor is that New England's share of the Nation's income dropped sharply during the 1940's but only slightly during the 1950's and 1960's as its economy shifted away from textiles and leather and into faster-growing nonautomotive transportation equipment, research and development, and educational activities. Also, as the national economy experienced the inflationary pressures of the latter part of the 1960's, the economic resources of all regions were used at near-capacity rates and this tended to diminish differences in regional growth rates.

Two exceptions may be noted to the historical pattern of deceleration in rates of change of regional income shares. The Plains' share showed a slight percentage decline in the 1930's and 1940's but the largest decline of any region in 1950-69. In the Rocky Mountains, a sizable increase in the 1930's and 1940's was followed by a moderate decline in 1950-69. In both regions, overall income growth was relatively slow in the 1950-69 period, reflecting the decline of agricultural income from its highs of the late 1940's and early 1950's.

Projections: regions with rising shares

The projections, shown in summary in table 1 and in detail in table 6, indicate that the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest will continue to increase their shares of the Nation's personal income.

However, as shown in table 1, their shares will grow at rates only about one-third as fast as in the 1950-69 period. An important factor in this slowdown is that Federal payrolls are about twice as important in these three regions as in other areas and contributed greatly to the above-average income growth of these regions in the past, but are projected to be a slow-growth income source in the 1969-90 period. Military strength is held constant for the projections and military payrolls increase only as average military pay increases. Also, Federal civilian employment and payrolls rise at about the same rate as other types of employment and income.

Farm income, though greatly diminished as an income source throughout the Nation, is still nearly twice as important in the Southeast and Southwest as in the rest of the country. Because of this, the relatively slow growth projected for farm income over the next 20 years—only two-thirds as fast as income from nonfarm industries—is another factor tending to dampen projected income growth in these two regions.

Nevertheless, income in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West is projected to grow faster than the national average in 1969-90. This is largely because of continued rapid growth in manufacturing in most States of these regions (table 6). In the two southern regions a "catchup" expansion in service industries, representing a maturing or upgrading of the economic structure, is an additional factor. Also, in States such as Florida, Arizona, and California, immigration of retired persons is expected to boost personal income. However, because the income of a retired person is generally less than that of a wage earner or self-employed individual, growth of per capita income in "retirement areas" will be dampened.

Six of the 10 States with the largest projected percentage gains in income are in the Southeast, Southwest, or Far West. These are Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, Arizona, California, and Nevada. The other four are Utah and Colorado, in the Rocky Mountain region; Maryland, in the Mideast; and

Alaska, not classified in any region because of its geographic separation from other States.

Projections: regions with declining shares

Over the long run, income growth in the Rocky Mountain region has been above the national average. However, this pattern was reversed during the 1960's as a result of agricultural developments, which dominate the growth rate of income in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. The 1969-90 projection puts income growth in the region slightly below the national average, so that the region's share of the Nation's income drops slightly. Income from agriculture in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming is projected to grow at a much slower pace than income from nonfarm industries.

In Colorado and Utah, however, a number of manufacturing industries are projected to expand at above-average rates, and metropolitan areas are attracting a variety of economic activities that serve areas outside of the two States. As a result, these two States rank ninth and tenth in the Nation in terms of the projected rate of income growth.

The projections show continued downturns in the share of the Nation's income going to the Mideast, Great Lakes, Plains, and New England regions.

The large, economically mature, Mideast region sustained the largest percentage decline in share in 1929-69 and is projected to experience the second largest decline over the next 20 years. The situation is a reflection of both the age and the economic maturity of the region, and it is not possible to single out one or two industries as responsible. Income from most industries is projected to grow at slightly below-average rates. This is due partly to the shift of certain market-oriented industries—those that tend to locate where the population is concentrated—to faster-growing areas in the south and west. Another factor in the lag of the economy of the Mideast is the development in the newer urban centers of the Nation of many of the financial, wholesale, and

communications services previously performed in the large cities of the Mideast.

Projections for two States of this region, Delaware and Maryland, are counter to the regional trend. Income in these States is projected to rise at above-average rates. This continues the long-term income trend in these two States, whose economic growth patterns tend to be more like those of the States to the south than of those to the north. In both States, manufacturing provides the major stimulus to projected growth.

The Great Lakes region has a large industrial capacity with emphasis on durable goods production. Over time, there has been a gradual shift in the share of durable goods industries away from the Great Lakes. This tends to leave some excess labor and plant capacity in the region which can be drawn rapidly into production. This excess was drawn on during World War II, in the postwar durable goods boom, and again during the Korean and Vietnamese wars, resulting in surges of income in the region that interrupted the secular downtrend. Should such developments occur in the future, they would again interrupt the projected downtrend.

The projected decline in the Plains' share of the Nation's income is solely a reflection of the dominant role of agriculture in that region. The share of agriculture in "export" industry earnings in the Plains is 26 percent, approximately three times its share nationally. "Export" industries, those that sell a large share of their output to other regions, are especially important in the economic growth of a region. With farm income nationally projected to rise only 10 percent between 1969 and 1990, in contrast to a doubling of income from nonfarm "export" industries, income growth in the Plains is obviously limited. The projected 1969-90 decline in the Plains' share of income is much milder than the 1950-69 decline. This reflects the reduced importance of agriculture in the economy of the region. In 1950, agricultural income accounted for more than half of the income from "export" industries in the Plains, in contrast to 26 percent in 1969.

The income growth lag in the Plains is concentrated in Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, States where farm income makes up from 38 to 60 percent of "export" industry income.

New England's share of the Nation's income has been declining over the long run, but the shrinkage began to slow as early as 1950, as the region lost much of its textile and leather manufacturing industries. By the 1960's the region's income growth lagged only slightly behind the national rate, and its projected growth from 1969 to 1990 is not significantly different from that of the Nation. Projected growth for the three northern New England States is above average. In Maine and Vermont, the margin is slight; in New Hampshire, it is substantial. New Hampshire's projected gains are concentrated in trade and the services and are due in large measure to the direct and indirect effects of the State's growing recreation-oriented industries.

Employment Projections

Employment projections are shown in table 6. Employment estimates covering the entire Nation at the local area level are not available at this time for years later than 1960. Because of this lack of data, state employment has been projected only on an all-industry basis. Projections of local area employment in industry detail will be made upon completion of a local-area employment series now being prepared by BEA on a place-of-work basis. Meanwhile, the industry earnings components of personal income can serve, at least in limited degree, most uses for which industry employment figures are desired.

In general, projected changes in total employment by State are closely correlated with those in total income. Minor differences between the behavior of projected employment and of projected income are caused by the concentration of retired persons, together with their income, in certain areas and because transfer payments and property income expand in some areas at rates that differ from the rate of employment increase.

Population Projections

As described in the section on methodology, changes in area population are projected as a function of changes in area employment, with special adjustments made for "retirement" areas. Because projected employment changes are reconciled with projected changes in earnings of employees, and because earnings form the bulk of personal income, there is a strong correlation between the projected changes in population and those in income.

As with the income projections, the projected population movements are generally in line with past trends. The only significant exceptions are in New England and the Rocky Mountains (table 4).

New England's population is projected to rise at an above-average rate. The region's population growth was below average during the 1940's and 1950's, when the region was falling behind national growth rates in most economic measures. During the 1960's, when economic growth in the region nearly equaled that in the Nation, population growth was only slightly below average. During the 1970's and 1980's the region's population growth is projected to exceed the national rate by a small margin as people are attracted to the above-average economic opportunities of the region.

In the Rocky Mountain States, where population growth was above average from 1929 to 1969, the projections call for growth slightly below average over the next two decades. This stems from

the relatively slow growth projected for agricultural income in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. Slow income growth means fewer economic opportunities, which mean less immigration and sometimes even net outmigration of population. Population projections for individual States are shown in tables 4 and 6.

Per Capita Income

In general, regional population and income growth rates both tend to deviate from the national average in the same direction, although the magnitudes of the deviations may differ a good deal (table 1). However, the observed tendency for regional per capita incomes to converge toward the national average means that some divergence does occur between trends in an area's population and in its personal income. The degree of this divergence appears to be correlated with the level of per capita income. Thus, in regions with above-average per capita income, the population growth rate tends to exceed the national average by a wider margin than does the personal income growth rate. In areas with below-average per capita income, population growth relative to the national average is slower than personal income growth relative to the national average. Under both conditions, the per capita income of the region moves toward the national average. The most striking examples of this occur in the Southeast and Far West (table 2).

In the Southeast, personal income growth far outpaced the national average from 1929 to 1969, but population growth was below average (table 1). As a result, per capita income in the region rose from 52 percent of the national average in 1929 to 80 percent of it in 1969 (table 2). In the Far West, by contrast, income growth was well above average from 1929 to 1969 but population growth exceeded the national rate by an even greater margin, and per capita income in the region fell from 129 percent of the national average to 112 percent.

Continued convergence of per capita incomes is projected for 1980-90. This can be seen in summary in table 5 and in detail in table 6.

CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY

The projections presented here are based on an extension of past relationships believed to have relevance for the future. The choice of relationships to be extended and the methodology for extending them are based on assumptions, some of which are stated explicitly and some of which are implicit in the projection methodology. The assumed conditions are those believed to have the greatest probability of realization. Thus, the projections represent an attempt, imperfect though it may be, to forecast the economic future.

In general, long range projections are more likely to prove wrong than are those made for short periods, and projections in detail are more likely to prove wrong than those of broad aggregates. Accordingly, projections for 1990 are probably less reliable than those for 1980; projections for a specific industry in a specific region are probably less reliable than those for the same industry nationally; and earnings projections for a specific industry are probably less reliable than those for total earnings or total income. By the same token, a projection of the labor force at the national level for 1990 is probably quite reliable because that labor force will be drawn almost entirely from a population the size and age distribu-

Table 2.—Regional Per Capita Personal Income

	Percent of national average				Percent change in relation to national average ²		
	1929	1959 ¹	1969 ¹	1990 ¹	1929-69 ²	1969-90	1929-90
Northern and central regions.....	114.65	119.60	107.40	105.08	-7	-3	-2
New England.....	123.11	100.97	108.30	104.87	-13	1	-3
Midwest.....	135.85	117.84	113.23	110.23	-15	-4	-3
Great Lakes.....	114.20	111.28	106.24	104.97	-9	-5	-7
Plains.....	81.90	85.40	94.68	95.14	16	-1	2
Southern and western regions.....	79.34	84.47	91.19	93.37	23	7	3
Southeast.....	52.10	68.28	80.24	84.85	31	18	6
Southwest.....	67.21	84.66	87.50	89.97	20	1	2
Rocky Mountain.....	53.05	87.38	87.97	90.12	14	-10	3
Far West.....	129.20	120.97	111.83	108.08	-9	-7	-2

1. Alaska and Hawaii included in southern and western total.

2. Percent changes calculated from data carried to one more decimal than shown.

3. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from 1929 data. To achieve comparability, they were excluded from 1959 data in calculating percent change for 1929-59 period.

tion of which are known, though projected participation rates may be wrong. However, a projection of the 1990 labor force in a given State is related not only to the current State population but also to future interstate migration, and is therefore much less reliable than the national projection.

Assumptions

The projections are based on longrun or secular trends and ignore the cyclical fluctuations which characterize the shortrun path of the economy. The general assumptions that underlie the projections are as follows:

(1) Growth of population will be conditioned by a decline of fertility rates from those of the 1962-1965 period.

(2) Nationally, reasonably full employment, represented by a 4 percent unemployment rate, will prevail at both of the points for which projections are made; as in the past, unemployment will be disproportionately distributed regionally, but the disproportion will be diminishing.

(3) At projection dates, there will be no direct effects on the projections due to foreign conflicts.

(4) Continued technological progress and capital accumulation will support a growth in private output per man-hour of 3 percent annually.

(5) The new products that will appear will be accommodated within the existing industrial classification system, and, therefore, no new industrial classifications are provided.

(6) Growth in output can be achieved without ecological disaster or serious deterioration, although diversion of resources for pollution control will cause changes in the industrial mix of output.

(7) The composition of personal consumption will continue to change.

The regional projections are based on the following additional assumptions:

(1) The factors that have influenced historical shifts in "export" industry location will continue into the future but the sharpness of the shifts will diminish.

(2) Trends toward area self-sufficiency in local-service industries will continue.

(3) Workers will migrate to areas of economic opportunities and away from slow growth or declining areas.

(4) Regional earnings per worker and income per capita will continue to converge toward the national average.

(5) Regional employment/population ratios will tend to move toward the national ratio.

Projection procedure

The State income and employment projections were made in six major steps.

First, total national population, employment, GNP, personal income, and earnings were projected. Second, the projected national output, employment, and earnings were broken down into industry detail on the basis of projected trends in industry shares of the national totals.

The third step was to allocate the projected industry totals of employment and earnings to the 173 economic areas into which BEA has divided the country. The methodology of this step for each area's "export" industries—those that mainly produce goods and services for export from the area to other areas—was different from the methodology for the area's other industries, i.e., its "residential" industries. Basically, however, earnings and employment in both types of industry were projected by extrapolating past trends. The nonearnings components of personal income were projected for each area by a method similar to that used for residential industry earnings.

The fourth step was to derive area population totals from projected area employment.

The fifth step was necessitated by the fact that many of the 173 BEA economic areas cross State boundaries. In those cases, it was necessary to divide the projected area figures into State segments. Sixth, the area projections were aggregated to State totals.

The projections procedure is by no means entirely mechanical. At various points in the process, it is essential that judgment be brought to bear, both in

estimating the future rate of change in the industrial composition and location of output, and in checking the consistency of the projections. In particular, with employment and earnings projected separately, it is necessary to review for reasonableness the implied industrial and regional patterns of earnings per worker.

The decision to derive regional projections through the disaggregation of national totals instead of through the independent projection of each component in each region is based on the assumption that the larger the economic area, the more adequate and reliable are the available statistical measures and the more reliable are the projections that can be made. This assumption applies also in the decision to derive projections of industrial detail at the national level by first projecting national employment, output, and earnings and then disaggregating into national totals for individual industries. Of course, it should be obvious that the disaggregation approach is also subject to substantial error—as is any procedure for forecasting the economic future.

Gross national product

The initial step in preparing the national projections was the projection of the gross national product. This was done by multiplying projected man-hours worked by projected output per man-hour. The variables which entered the determination of man-hours worked include the working age population, labor force participation rates, general government employment (civilian and military), and hours worked per year per man.

The Bureau of the Census has made several different population projections, with the birthrate assumption the varying element. In light of all the factors that could be ascertained in mid-1969, when the decision was made regarding the projected population to be used, the "C" series was selected. Of the five Census Bureau projected population series, this one has the second fastest growth rate. It assumes a total

fertility rate of 2,787 births per 1,000 women in 1990, which is below the rate of 2,800 in 1962-65, but above the rate of 2,111 per 1,000 which would maintain a constant population, and above the preliminary 1970 rate of 2,472. The "C" series shows national population increasing from 203 million in 1970 to 270 million in 1990, or about 33 percent. The "E" series, which projects lower fertility than the "C" series and for that reason would be the choice of many persons today, is only 4.4 percent lower than the "C" series in 1990.

The working age population, labor force participation, unemployment rate, and hours worked per man per year were each projected separately and the best available expertise was utilized in each case. The population of working age is, of course, a subset of the total population; the labor force was derived by applying age- and sex-specific participation rates developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the working age population. A 4-percent unemployment rate was adopted as representing full employment nationally. Hours worked per man per year in the private economy were projected to decrease by 0.25 percent per year, compared to the post-World War II average decrease of 0.4 percent per year. The slower rate assumes that the "easy" reductions in hours of work have already been made.

Output (real gross product) per man-hour in the private economy increased at a compound annual rate of 3.2 percent from 1950 to 1968. The projection puts productivity growth at a compound annual rate of 3 percent from 1968 to 1990. The projected rate is somewhat lower than the 1950-68 rate to allow for the fact that some part of the productivity growth in 1950-68 was attributable to a massive movement from farm to nonfarm work which cannot be repeated on a similar scale in the future. There is a variety of opinion on the merits of using the 3-percent rate; some forecasters would lower the projected rate still further because of the projected shift in work force distribution away from higher productivity manufacturing to the lower productivity service industries.

Private gross product was projected by multiplying private man-hours by output per man-hour in the private economy. Constant dollar government gross product was projected in accordance with conventional national income and product accounting practice as the number of general government employees times average compensation in the base year.

The sum of projected private and projected government gross product is projected constant dollar GNP, which grows at a compound annual rate of 4 percent between 1968 and 1990.

Since measures of gross regional product have not been constructed, it was necessary to translate GNP into measures which could be prepared regionally.

Personal income and earnings

The measures chosen for this purpose are personal income and its earnings-of-persons component (the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income). The choice rested on three considerations. First, personal income has a comparatively constant relationship to gross national product; second, its regional location is clear and can be measured with current data sources; and, third, the methodology for preparing regional estimates of personal income had already been developed.

Projected personal income was derived from the relationship between constant dollar personal income and constant dollar GNP. A function was fitted mathematically to past values of the income/GNP ratio and extended to 1990. The projected 1990 ratio was applied to projected GNP to derive projected personal income.

In a similar manner, the ratio of earnings of persons to total personal income was projected and applied to projected personal income in constant dollars to yield projected earnings in constant dollars.

Industry detail

The projected values of three national aggregate measures were disaggregated industrially. The three measures are

gross product (which at the industry level is gross product originating, or GPO), earnings of persons, and employment. The disaggregation was into the 37 industry groups for which local area data on earnings and employment are available. (When the final projections were assembled at the State level, the 37 industries were combined into 28.) The disaggregation was done by extrapolating 1948-68 trends in the industrial composition of gross product, earnings of persons, and employment; that is, each industry's share in total GNP, total earnings, and total employment was extrapolated and applied to the projected all-industry totals of GNP, earnings and employment.

The resulting projections of GNP, earnings, and employment for each industry were then reconciled. The reconciliation focused on two major considerations. First, projected industry GPO, earnings, and employment were examined in the light of historical trends in the relationships among earnings per worker, GPO per worker, and earnings as a percent of gross product. Second, those ratio relationships for each industry were reviewed in the light of the corresponding all-industry ratios, to judge how well the projected data adhered to the empirical observation that interindustry differences in earnings per worker and GPO per worker diminish over time.

The national projections of industry employment used the data on "persons engaged in production" that are calculated by BEA as an adjunct to the national income and product accounts (table 8.6 in July issues of the Survey). These data are conceptually consistent with the series on gross product originating and earnings. However, the "persons engaged in production" series is not available on a regional basis. The only employment data with adequate industrial detail now available for local areas are from the decennial censuses of population. It was necessary, therefore, to convert the projected national industry employment to the Census employment concepts. This was done by first eliminating government workers from the various industries.

The resulting 1960 Census employment figures for each industry were then extrapolated forward by the projected change in the "persons engaged" series (1970 Census employment data are not yet available for all States). Independently projected estimates of government employment were then added to projected private employment in the appropriate industries to yield national totals of employment for distribution to economic areas.

Economic areas

Once projections had been made at the national level for output, earnings, and employment by industry, the next step was to allocate the national industry totals to subnational areas. This was done using the 173 economic areas into which BEA has divided the country as part of its program of regional measurement, analysis, and projection. Each area has an urban center and surrounding counties where economic activity is focused, directly or indirectly, on the activity of the center. Each area combines place of residence and place of work as nearly as possible so that there is a minimum of commuting across area boundaries.

Each economic area has two types of industries. The "export" industries produce goods and services that are for the most part exported to other areas, providing the earnings with which the area purchases the specialized goods and services of other areas. "Residential" industries produce most of the services and some of the goods required by local business as intermediate products and by the household sector. Each economic area approaches self-sufficiency with respect to its residential industries.

There is general similarity among economic areas in the interindustry relationships—among "export" and residential industries—within each area. Moreover, these interindustry relationships within areas exhibit substantial stability over time, although they do change as a result of secular trends and developmental thresholds (points at

which local markets for intermediate or consumer products become large enough for local production to supplant all or a portion of imports). These characteristics of similarity and stability make the BEA economic areas superior for projection purposes to other geographic areas delineated in accordance with noneconomic criteria. For example, the relationships among industries located within a single county may appear to be meaningless and random. Such relationships would acquire meaning, of course, if data were available on the county's imports and exports so that total input requirements of each local industry could be calculated. Use of the BEA economic areas for projections and analyses makes it unnecessary to have such data for residential industries, though export-import information is still needed for the "export" industries.

Local area economic measures

The local area economic measures used in the projections are population, total personal income, earnings by industry of origin, and employment by industry.

Estimates of total personal income, earnings by industry, and the non-earnings component of personal income in each SMSA and non-SMSA county have been prepared by BEA for 1929, 1940, 1950, 1959, 1962, and annually from 1966 forward. These were aggregated to the 173 economic areas. Estimates of employment by industry for the 173 areas were based on the censuses of population for 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960. Estimates for 1962, 1965, and 1966 were made by moving the census data forward from 1960 with employment data from *County Business Patterns*, supplemented by data from the American Railroad Association, the American Hospital Association, the Social Security Administration, State employment security agencies, and several economic censuses. Because there is very little commuting across economic area lines, the census-based employment data for economic areas, which reflect residence of the employees, are compatible with the area earnings data, which reflect place of work.

Economic area projections: "Export" industries

Projections of employment and earnings in "export" industries were made, industry by industry, for each economic area, on the basis of projections of the trend in the area's shares of total national employment and earnings in each industry. The trend in the share was projected into the future by fitting a least squares regression line to the logarithms of the historical values of the share and the logarithms of time and extending this curve to 1990. The projected shares derived in this manner were modified judgmentally in some cases, mainly where natural resources were expected to be depleted or where the historical data appeared weak or in error. The projected area shares, after being forced to total 100 percent, were applied to the appropriate national totals to get projected absolute values.

Earnings and employment in each of the "export" industries were projected independently for each economic area. Then, projected earnings per worker were calculated for each industry in each area and expressed as a percent of national earnings per worker in the industry. These ratios were a means of discovering inconsistencies between projected employment and projected earnings. When inconsistencies occurred, the data were reviewed in the light of information from other sources and the two projections were reconciled. In some instances, this review pointed clearly to the need for a change in either projected earnings or projected employment, but occasionally compromise was necessary and both were adjusted.

Economic area projections: Residential industries

Projected area earnings in each residential industry were derived from the following relationships: (1) The projected regional location quotient (LQ) for the industry, i.e., the ratio of the industry's share of total area earnings to the industry's share of total national earnings; (2) the projected national ratio of earnings in the industry to total national earnings; and (3)

projected earnings in total "export" industries in the area.

The area LQ's for each residential industry—item (1) above—were projected as follows. Analysis of changes in the area LQ's of individual residential industries from 1950 to 1969 showed that economic areas trend toward self-sufficiency in residential industries, i.e., LQ's trend toward 1.0. Analysis also showed that the slope of the trend depends upon the magnitude of the LQ. From this analysis, trend values for change in LQ's were set for several different ranges of LQ value. These trend values were then applied to the LQ of each residential industry in 1969 and projected LQ's were determined for 1980 and 1990.

The projected national ratio of earnings in each residential industry to total national earnings (item 2 above) was calculated from the national industry earnings projections that were mentioned as the second step of the overall projections methodology.

Item 3 was derived by summing earnings of "export" industries already projected for each economic area.

Projected earnings for each residential industry in each area were derived as follows: First, the projected LQ for each residential industry (item 1) was multiplied by the projected national ratio of earnings in that residential industry to total national earnings (item 2). This computation gave the projected share of the residential industry in the area's total all-industry earnings. These shares were summed for all residential industries in the area. Subtracting the sum of residential shares from unity gave the "export" industry share. The division of this share into the projected absolute value of "export" industry earnings—already calculated—yielded projected total all-industry earnings for the area. To this total was applied the projected share of each residential industry in the area's total all-industry earnings (the product of items 1 and 2) to obtain the projected absolute value of earnings in

each residential industry in each area. The sum of the area values for each residential industry was forced to equal the previously projected national total for the industry, thereby keeping the projected series within the framework of the national projections.

A comparable procedure was used to project residential employment by area. As in the case of the "export" industry projections, projected residential employment and earnings were reconciled.

Certain industries are classed as residential in some areas and "export" in others. For example, in one area hotels may serve principally the business community and local residents while in another, such as Las Vegas, they may provide recreation for visitors and so form an "export" industry. Similarly, in one area printing and publishing may involve only local newspaper publishing and local business printing whereas in another area it may serve a national market through book and magazine publishing. In each area, employment and earnings in such industries were projected in accordance with each industry's character in that area. This procedure necessitated a break of the projected national totals for these industries into that portion to be treated as "export" and that as residential.

Total earnings, the sum of "export" and residential industry earnings, make up about 80 percent of total personal income. To complete the projections, property income, transfer payments, and contributions to social insurance (which are netted out of personal income) were projected by a modification of the procedure used for residential industries.

Population projections

The natural increase in population in an area—births minus deaths—can be projected quite accurately when the national fertility rate is assumed. The critical element in a local area population projection made within a given

national population total is interarea migration. As previously noted it was assumed in these projections that the major motivating factor in migration is economic opportunity except in a few areas which attract an especially large number of retired persons. Accordingly, changes in area population were projected as a function of changes in area employment.

Historically, there has been some variation among areas in the ratio of population to employment because of differences in unemployment and in labor force participation. The projection technique recognizes these differences but assumes that they will gradually disappear. (As stated in the summary of assumptions, 4 percent unemployment was assumed nationally but not in each area separately.)

The projected increases in employment were translated into population changes by applying the projected national population/employment ratio to area changes in employment. In areas where retired persons comprise an especially large proportion of the population—and measured labor force participation is unusually low—the retirement population is projected separately from the remainder.

Historically, area per capita incomes have converged slowly toward the national average, and the projected area per capita incomes derived from projected personal income and projected population were analyzed with this in mind. In a few cases, the behavior of projected per capita income suggested need for reexamination and sometimes modification of the projected components.

State projections

The final step in deriving State projections was to separate into State segments the projections of income, employment, and population for those of the 173 BEA economic areas that cross State boundaries. State totals could then be calculated. The separation of area data into State segments was done by projecting each State's share of the area's population and of the area's income and employment, industry by

industry, on the basis of historical trends in shares. Projected State shares were applied to area totals of income, employment, and population to obtain

absolute values for each State segment. This procedure was applied to both "export" and residuary industries, as the disaggregation of area totals into

State segments invalidated the functional relationships between "export" and residuary industries that hold for economic areas and that can be used

Table 3.—Total Personal Income, by State and Region, for Selected Years, 1929-1990

State and region	Millions of 1967 dollars							Percent change			Percent of United States		
	1929	1940	1950	1959	1960	1969	1990	1929-69	1950-69	1969-90	1929	1959	1990
United States.....	177,593	194,422	211,568	432,349	699,626	1,115,886	1,653,439	289	130	141	100.00	100.00	100.00
New England.....	34,838	45,867	55,878	17,861	42,466	79,007	99,432	189	111	149	6.22	6.39	6.27
Maine.....	864	1,104	1,800	1,223	2,767	4,470	6,755	161	84	144	.65	.49	.41
New Hampshire.....	662	707	971	1,403	2,306	3,789	5,310	263	127	152	.37	.38	.36
Vermont.....	464	461	586	760	1,321	2,157	3,249	155	130	145	.26	.19	.20
Massachusetts.....	7,976	8,465	10,864	12,711	21,048	32,986	50,243	184	98	139	4.48	3.05	3.02
Rhode Island.....	1,232	1,839	1,741	2,085	3,266	5,177	7,645	164	87	126	.80	.47	.46
Connecticut.....	3,279	3,799	6,216	7,079	12,708	20,478	30,650	269	143	140	1.88	1.65	1.84
Midwest.....	57,085	69,293	81,730	107,613	163,285	237,797	375,829	338	199	130	32.11	23.87	22.69
New York.....	29,315	29,476	38,421	60,122	78,288	117,409	165,428	157	90	126	16.62	10.96	10.19
New Jersey.....	7,866	8,866	12,329	17,394	26,079	44,474	65,913	266	139	134	4.32	4.97	3.95
Pennsylvania.....	15,910	16,113	22,341	27,863	40,901	63,283	91,344	106	79	128	8.79	6.50	6.49
Delaware.....	596	892	944	1,361	2,038	3,444	5,297	306	119	156	.29	.30	.32
Maryland.....	2,617	3,277	5,205	7,892	14,296	24,530	37,056	443	173	165	1.47	2.06	2.26
District of Columbia.....	1,291	2,078	2,470	2,515	3,690	4,857	6,246	170	41	80	.73	.51	.39
Great Lakes.....	41,833	44,630	70,171	94,207	145,191	234,644	346,879	246	207	139	23.62	21.96	20.65
Michigan.....	7,881	9,899	16,036	19,743	32,431	53,886	78,735	212	116	142	4.44	4.70	4.74
Ohio.....	10,714	11,802	17,345	24,868	37,187	61,340	91,029	247	108	145	6.04	6.39	6.47
Indiana.....	4,103	4,749	8,277	11,940	17,675	28,573	43,006	226	111	149	2.31	2.63	2.59
Illinois.....	14,038	14,980	22,085	29,110	48,843	68,682	100,167	191	99	128	8.00	6.36	6.02
Wisconsin.....	4,182	4,381	7,085	9,486	14,243	22,571	30,889	243	104	138	2.34	2.07	2.04
Plains.....	15,644	16,486	27,784	34,144	52,498	82,399	129,183	231	87	129	8.93	7.60	7.22
Minnesota.....	3,203	3,709	6,833	7,977	12,457	20,207	30,398	289	114	144	1.80	1.91	1.88
Iowa.....	2,998	3,203	5,378	6,006	9,143	13,206	19,228	204	70	110	1.69	1.53	1.16
Missouri.....	4,731	4,984	7,887	10,102	14,909	26,556	37,313	226	90	190	2.68	2.16	2.24
North Dakota.....	609	697	1,079	1,973	1,716	2,496	3,372	287	69	97	.29	.25	.20
South Dakota.....	696	680	1,133	1,107	1,848	2,499	3,549	210	65	93	.34	.27	.21
Nebraska.....	1,711	1,493	2,729	2,117	4,845	7,090	10,199	133	78	109	.96	.70	.61
Kansas.....	2,046	1,901	3,516	5,062	7,900	11,199	16,176	208	97	116	1.16	1.09	.97
Southeast.....	29,693	35,787	47,742	69,212	119,484	195,394	299,733	479	150	164	11.63	17.33	17.94
Virginia.....	2,179	4,130	5,016	7,899	14,393	24,496	37,534	556	165	162	1.28	2.07	2.26
West Virginia.....	1,638	1,928	2,947	3,315	4,366	7,079	9,953	168	69	127	.92	.64	.60
Kentucky.....	2,122	2,382	3,978	5,267	8,924	13,494	20,210	302	115	135	1.20	1.24	1.22
Tennessee.....	2,019	2,405	4,548	6,093	10,366	17,229	27,490	418	126	163	1.14	1.59	1.55
North Carolina.....	2,159	2,903	5,572	7,682	13,923	22,520	33,895	445	139	165	1.22	2.05	2.04
South Carolina.....	997	1,439	2,603	4,537	6,501	10,722	16,278	872	160	160	.68	.94	.98
Georgia.....	2,097	2,532	4,932	7,027	13,203	21,612	33,366	530	168	183	1.18	1.91	2.41
Florida.....	1,598	2,440	4,960	10,511	20,746	34,462	54,518	1,228	326	165	.88	2.81	3.28
Alabama.....	1,762	1,992	3,713	5,200	8,464	13,039	20,394	878	127	142	.99	1.22	1.28
Mississippi.....	1,185	1,192	2,268	2,904	4,848	7,749	11,419	379	114	136	.67	.70	.69
Louisiana.....	1,759	2,143	4,159	6,030	8,046	13,678	23,008	449	131	139	1.01	1.49	1.38
Arkansas.....	1,172	1,346	2,173	2,731	4,697	7,197	10,599	292	112	131	.66	.67	.64
Southwest.....	8,896	10,114	20,492	39,751	69,376	79,490	129,441	454	629	146	4.96	7.14	7.24
Oklahoma.....	2,326	2,141	3,515	4,665	7,299	11,485	18,975	226	168	134	1.25	1.05	1.02
Texas.....	5,718	6,944	14,471	29,322	39,772	54,950	88,000	691	133	147	5.22	4.90	5.01
New Mexico.....	381	468	1,119	1,689	2,867	4,301	6,842	706	136	138	.19	.39	.38
Arizona.....	637	630	1,388	2,778	5,289	8,829	13,723	903	251	160	.30	.77	.89
Rocky Mountain.....	3,346	3,982	7,824	9,849	14,552	24,014	35,449	343	112	159	1.89	2.14	2.14
Montana.....	631	795	1,328	1,519	2,012	2,956	4,081	299	82	102	.37	.29	.25
Idaho.....	445	681	1,054	1,399	1,964	2,786	3,927	371	85	106	.25	.28	.24
Wyoming.....	515	681	668	806	994	1,627	2,156	216	49	117	.18	.14	.13
Colorado.....	1,843	1,947	2,719	4,241	7,411	11,832	17,961	422	158	156	.76	1.02	1.08
Utah.....	666	869	1,268	1,598	2,601	4,914	7,436	390	131	159	.33	.42	.45
Far West.....	15,314	19,394	30,677	58,899	86,044	164,968	251,643	540	197	157	8.68	14.21	15.19
Washington.....	2,410	2,856	5,514	7,380	12,125	19,016	29,134	406	120	140	1.36	1.76	1.75
Oregon.....	1,349	1,697	3,426	4,521	8,726	10,908	16,281	399	94	142	.76	.85	.88
Nevada.....	167	263	481	872	1,687	3,478	5,899	1,000	316	218	.06	.27	.35
California.....	11,388	14,567	27,287	49,514	77,283	180,008	294,268	578	183	186	6.42	11.50	12.04
Alaska.....	n.a.	n.a.	464	634	1,185	2,015	3,600	n.a.	162	163	n.a.	.17	.18
Hawaii.....	n.a.	n.a.	984	1,455	2,535	4,548	8,543	n.a.	197	141	n.a.	.41	.41

n.a. Not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

at that level to project residuary industry activity from "export" industry activity.

The historical income estimates for SMSA's were done for each SMSA as a

whole and not for the component counties of the SMSA's. Accordingly, for the 27 SMSA's that cross State boundaries and therefore had to be disaggregated, special State breakdowns of the income

components were prepared for 1969. The percentage distributions derived from these breakdowns were used to disaggregate the projected income of each such SMSA into State segments.

Table 4.—Population by State and Region, for Selected Years, 1929-1969

State and region	Thousands of persons							Percent change			Percent of United States		
	1929	1940	1950	1959	1969	1970	1980	1929-50	1950-60	1969-70	1929	1959	1969
United States.....	131,769	132,456	131,471	177,124	261,877	234,208	248,798	96	33	34	100.00	100.00	100.00
New England.....	8,138	8,443	9,318	10,487	11,798	13,686	16,138	45	25	27	6.45	8.63	6.93
Maine.....	797	848	917	957	992	1,136	1,297	24	8	31	.65	.49	.48
New Hampshire.....	467	432	532	598	727	857	932	56	37	36	.35	.36	.37
Vermont.....	309	363	379	367	439	513	596	22	16	37	.23	.22	.22
Massachusetts.....	4,229	4,318	4,688	5,117	5,654	6,649	7,710	34	21	34	2.47	2.80	2.95
Rhode Island.....	654	719	785	835	935	1,006	1,240	37	18	33	.50	.46	.46
Connecticut.....	1,694	1,708	2,039	2,623	3,012	4,054	4,816	59	49	48	1.31	1.42	1.50
Midwest.....	28,229	40,335	33,724	38,292	42,198	45,979	55,294	59	25	51	23.17	28.98	28.59
New York.....	12,171	18,456	14,803	16,686	18,120	20,918	23,849	49	22	32	9.06	8.97	8.84
New Jersey.....	3,969	4,175	4,372	4,015	7,120	8,115	9,362	39	45	31	3.28	3.33	3.47
Pennsylvania.....	9,728	9,890	10,507	11,234	11,754	13,153	14,937	21	12	27	7.97	5.82	4.54
Delaware.....	336	299	321	441	543	665	784	139	69	44	.19	.27	.29
Maryland.....	1,031	1,009	2,332	3,006	3,890	4,683	5,037	149	65	44	1.23	1.92	2.08
District of Columbia.....	493	660	698	761	933	767	737	48	-5	-1	.40	.96	.28
Great Lakes.....	25,187	24,725	24,538	25,328	40,006	44,874	63,644	69	31	34	20.65	19.82	19.53
Michigan.....	4,795	5,815	6,407	7,787	8,803	10,360	12,046	94	37	37	3.93	4.30	4.47
Ohio.....	6,638	8,029	7,980	9,071	10,896	12,389	14,607	60	33	39	5.43	5.25	5.41
Indiana.....	3,238	3,482	3,967	4,813	5,137	6,039	7,038	60	30	36	2.63	2.95	2.67
Illinois.....	7,606	7,966	8,788	9,986	11,093	12,686	14,279	47	27	29	6.24	6.48	5.99
Wisconsin.....	2,934	3,143	3,488	3,891	4,385	4,994	5,675	49	29	28	2.41	2.17	2.10
Plains.....	13,260	13,439	14,103	15,135	16,225	18,174	20,269	32	13	25	10.89	9.44	7.51
Minnesota.....	2,572	2,790	2,897	3,966	3,784	4,361	4,985	46	26	33	2.11	1.66	1.65
Iowa.....	2,490	2,837	3,026	2,729	2,812	3,016	3,317	14	7	13	2.02	1.33	1.32
Missouri.....	3,632	3,788	3,994	4,268	4,848	5,523	6,245	23	17	34	2.97	2.30	2.22
North Dakota.....	674	640	619	618	820	633	648	-8	0	5	.55	.31	.24
South Dakota.....	690	641	635	657	666	678	692	-8	2	4	.57	.38	.26
Nebraska.....	1,373	1,315	1,327	1,397	1,472	1,608	1,767	7	11	18	1.19	.73	.64
Kansas.....	1,967	1,783	1,916	2,160	2,245	2,370	2,635	20	17	17	1.58	1.11	.98
Southeast.....	27,162	30,277	33,698	34,116	43,594	45,867	57,893	51	29	31	22.30	21.49	21.16
Virginia.....	2,438	2,730	2,315	3,951	4,422	5,508	6,429	97	40	39	2.00	2.39	2.38
West Virginia.....	1,717	1,947	2,008	1,553	1,715	1,908	2,018	2	-13	16	1.41	.86	.75
Kentucky.....	2,606	2,639	2,638	2,999	3,203	3,481	3,662	23	9	23	2.13	1.99	1.46
Tennessee.....	2,604	2,635	3,315	2,622	3,985	4,458	5,389	50	16	35	2.14	1.98	1.96
North Carolina.....	2,183	2,574	4,068	4,456	5,061	5,718	6,431	51	24	27	2.57	2.50	2.28
South Carolina.....	1,739	1,902	2,113	2,246	2,578	3,014	3,279	48	22	27	1.48	1.28	1.22
Georgia.....	2,908	3,119	3,438	3,988	4,570	5,233	6,231	57	23	36	2.38	2.26	2.31
Florida.....	1,445	1,915	2,510	4,596	6,093	8,198	9,014	263	138	48	1.16	3.31	3.68
Alabama.....	2,644	2,645	3,088	3,284	3,443	3,758	4,175	30	13	21	2.17	1.71	1.55
Mississippi.....	1,999	2,179	2,176	2,138	2,221	2,379	2,580	13	3	16	1.64	1.11	.96
Louisiana.....	2,838	2,379	2,667	3,208	3,622	4,063	4,518	74	24	24	1.71	1.80	1.67
Arkansas.....	1,802	1,955	1,908	1,756	1,919	2,035	2,286	4	1	19	1.52	.96	.65
Southwest.....	8,969	9,780	11,469	12,374	15,885	15,862	21,921	52	43	34	7.28	8.13	8.14
Oklahoma.....	2,372	2,325	2,229	2,229	2,586	2,815	3,178	7	14	25	1.95	1.36	1.18
Texas.....	5,763	6,424	7,778	9,445	11,090	12,886	14,961	92	43	35	4.72	5.49	5.63
New Mexico.....	420	521	686	819	1,009	1,190	1,225	140	46	22	.34	.69	.45
Arizona.....	430	498	756	1,281	1,746	2,138	2,671	307	131	47	.35	.57	.93
Rocky Mountain.....	2,716	2,612	2,484	4,228	4,282	5,429	6,438	23	42	29	2.23	2.45	2.34
Montana.....	324	558	693	689	894	720	751	32	17	8	.43	.34	.26
Idaho.....	447	522	590	657	706	726	784	38	20	11	.37	.35	.29
Wyoming.....	223	250	290	320	529	800	921	48	13	19	.18	.18	.14
Colorado.....	1,066	1,120	1,325	1,710	2,174	2,563	3,030	115	64	39	.83	1.06	1.12
Utah.....	508	482	696	870	1,231	1,414	1,414	108	31	88	.42	.63	.62
Far West.....	8,122	9,689	14,758	20,312	26,738	31,278	37,573	397	74	46	6.47	12.74	13.93
Washington.....	1,555	2,740	2,827	2,821	3,354	3,909	4,519	116	41	38	1.28	1.66	1.68
Oregon.....	947	1,066	1,583	1,749	2,067	2,442	2,794	118	35	25	.78	1.05	1.04
Nevada.....	90	113	193	379	488	671	900	442	304	85	.07	.24	.24
California.....	5,581	6,958	10,577	15,967	19,814	24,251	29,351	238	96	48	4.54	9.31	10.66
Alaska.....	n.s.	75	135	224	297	359	415	n.s.	120	41	n.s.	.15	.16
Hawaii.....	n.s.	426	490	610	740	888	1,031	n.s.	42	39	n.s.	.37	.39

n.s. Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The BEA figures on total and per capita income by State are expressed on a residence basis. In most States, however, the income figures would be different on a where-earned basis because

there is commuting across State boundaries. The data that are used for adjusting the State income series to a residence basis (for the basic data are on a where earned basis) are statistically

weak and no attempt was made to project such adjustments directly. Instead, per capita income in each State was projected as a function of national

(Continued on page 48)

Table 5.—Per Capita Income by State and Region, for Selected Years, 1929-1990

State and region	1987 dollars							Percent change			Percent of United States		
	1929	1940	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1929-69	1953-69	1969-90	1929	1969	1990
United States.....	1,488	1,483	2,065	2,441	3,429	4,765	6,294	134	65	41	100	100	100
New England.....	1,765	1,879	2,209	2,441	3,694	5,042	6,998	184	87	75	123	106	105
Maine.....	1,234	1,206	1,636	2,070	2,780	3,037	4,200	126	70	87	85	82	84
New Hampshire.....	1,417	1,434	1,856	2,363	3,171	4,421	5,886	124	74	85	87	83	85
Vermont.....	1,269	1,280	1,547	1,963	2,909	4,207	5,847	133	94	84	89	88	90
Massachusetts.....	1,885	1,909	2,284	2,690	3,728	5,111	6,616	97	65	75	129	100	106
Rhode Island.....	1,801	1,868	2,215	2,432	3,482	4,765	6,186	89	87	77	124	102	100
Connecticut.....	2,067	2,224	2,687	3,044	4,230	5,863	7,104	106	64	68	141	124	115
Midwest.....	2,430	1,985	2,423	2,817	3,858	5,347	6,797	91	64	75	139	112	104
New York.....	2,400	2,191	2,683	3,065	4,160	5,613	7,103	73	61	77	126	122	115
New Jersey.....	1,922	2,051	2,531	2,975	3,689	5,480	7,038	105	84	78	132	115	114
Pennsylvania.....	1,806	1,628	2,128	2,480	3,403	4,700	6,116	112	90	80	110	100	99
Delaware.....	2,144	2,571	2,042	3,063	3,784	6,193	6,721	76	20	73	147	111	106
Maryland.....	1,834	1,782	2,310	2,863	3,686	5,106	6,717	157	64	84	111	107	100
District of Columbia.....	2,673	3,012	3,065	3,380	4,676	6,433	8,328	71	40	82	188	134	135
Great Lakes.....	1,665	1,670	2,289	2,633	3,429	5,036	6,484	118	68	78	114	104	105
Michigan.....	1,644	1,701	2,347	2,642	3,684	5,121	6,841	124	67	78	113	108	106
Ohio.....	1,617	1,680	2,338	2,670	3,600	4,865	6,232	117	67	78	111	103	101
Indiana.....	1,272	1,333	2,084	2,393	2,880	4,732	6,111	166	82	80	87	99	98
Illinois.....	1,083	1,895	2,819	2,018	3,584	5,472	7,016	100	57	77	138	116	114
Wisconsin.....	1,413	1,388	2,038	2,430	3,248	4,578	6,072	130	60	84	97	95	97
Plains.....	1,195	1,211	1,870	2,247	3,239	4,539	5,829	179	64	84	87	85	84
Minnesota.....	1,245	1,320	1,646	2,261	3,310	4,644	6,068	166	70	84	85	87	89
Iowa.....	1,210	1,268	2,040	2,201	3,251	4,442	5,709	167	80	78	84	85	84
Missouri.....	1,206	1,311	1,974	2,372	3,207	4,691	5,975	146	82	88	90	94	97
North Dakota.....	755	865	1,742	1,738	2,787	3,882	5,208	286	50	88	82	81	84
South Dakota.....	363	968	1,716	1,660	2,776	3,683	5,143	222	83	85	80	81	83
Nebraska.....	1,245	1,086	2,057	2,231	3,201	4,412	6,818	164	80	77	85	86	94
Kansas.....	1,129	1,063	1,991	2,344	3,341	4,726	6,138	108	88	84	77	88	100
Southeast.....	761	823	1,419	1,790	2,741	3,936	6,232	260	84	91	82	89	85
Virginia.....	809	1,151	1,894	1,900	3,098	4,452	5,844	249	82	80	83	86	85
West Virginia.....	852	1,011	1,489	1,789	2,512	3,720	4,983	164	71	96	83	74	80
Kentucky.....	814	798	1,354	1,753	2,682	3,882	5,141	227	97	93	58	78	83
Tennessee.....	775	841	1,372	1,730	2,654	3,916	5,193	242	93	96	88	78	84
North Carolina.....	689	812	1,431	1,705	2,756	3,942	5,271	300	93	91	47	81	84
South Carolina.....	558	759	1,283	1,806	2,622	3,679	4,966	354	105	97	38	74	81
Georgia.....	722	844	1,426	1,817	2,880	4,051	5,356	349	103	85	80	85	87
Florida.....	1,085	1,274	1,787	2,186	3,104	4,204	5,499	186	78	77	74	91	80
Alabama.....	666	700	1,214	1,654	2,451	3,620	4,824	245	102	99	46	72	78
Mississippi.....	593	543	1,043	1,358	2,173	3,267	4,435	286	109	104	41	64	72
Louisiana.....	536	604	1,046	1,881	2,836	3,843	5,093	210	72	92	69	79	83
Arkansas.....	639	638	1,186	1,535	2,384	3,451	4,634	279	110	93	43	70	75
Southwest.....	969	1,044	1,798	2,144	3,868	4,193	5,492	245	67	64	67	89	89
Oklahoma.....	934	921	1,577	2,038	2,855	4,087	5,349	204	81	87	64	84	87
Texas.....	982	1,061	1,861	2,181	3,045	4,257	5,576	207	64	83	69	89	90
New Mexico.....	787	938	1,624	2,165	2,645	3,841	5,177	236	63	96	54	77	84
Arizona.....	1,236	1,253	1,836	2,201	3,025	4,131	5,335	147	85	74	84	80	87
Rocky Mountain.....	1,240	1,322	2,011	2,331	3,845	4,365	5,538	142	49	84	85	88	91
Montana.....	1,243	1,424	2,230	2,770	3,896	4,102	5,438	133	20	88	85	85	88
Idaho.....	1,039	1,133	1,787	2,114	2,774	3,785	5,010	167	68	81	72	81	81
Wyoming.....	1,413	1,634	2,902	2,626	3,921	4,248	5,517	114	31	83	67	88	88
Colorado.....	1,332	1,580	2,062	2,480	3,225	4,581	5,037	142	57	84	91	84	96
Utah.....	1,164	1,213	1,807	2,176	2,768	3,692	5,289	140	53	90	79	81	85
Far West.....	1,855	1,961	2,485	2,899	3,810	5,266	6,695	162	53	76	128	112	109
Washington.....	1,550	1,648	2,310	2,618	3,616	5,016	6,447	123	57	78	106	106	105
Oregon.....	1,424	1,523	2,235	2,476	3,264	4,466	5,820	129	46	79	98	95	94
Nevada.....	1,553	2,283	2,785	3,125	3,867	5,188	6,480	100	20	68	127	113	108
California.....	2,060	2,099	2,896	2,994	3,899	5,688	6,823	89	58	76	141	114	111
Alaska.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,290	2,421	3,924	5,610	7,320	n.a.	19	87	n.a.	115	119
Hawaii.....	n.a.	n.a.	1,912	2,438	3,830	5,123	6,840	n.a.	100	73	n.a.	112	108

n.a. Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE.—Rates were calculated from unrounded data.

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry,

Line		United States					New England				
		1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920
1	Population, midyear	157,871,000	177,124,000	201,877,000	234,208,000	298,728,000	9,818,808	10,437,000	11,759,000	12,896,000	16,188,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	2,065	2,441	3,415	4,765	6,168	2,209	2,841	3,698	5,242	8,468
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	1.00	1.00	1.60	2.30	3.00	1.07	1.36	1.68	2.42	4.06
4	Total employment	57,474,912	66,372,840	75,000,000	82,000,000	90,000,000	3,051,175	4,137,528	5,845,000	6,687,500	8,687,500
5	Employment/population ratio	.38	.37	.37	.35	.30	.02	.04	.05	.05	.05
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	312,868,016	422,949,206	568,425,787	1,115,896,808	1,683,439,008	28,577,519	27,558,438	44,465,713	79,837,008	204,352,008
7	Total earnings	258,747,783	336,766,604	454,511,595	891,550,000	1,308,809,286	18,488,884	22,102,618	33,360,019	52,813,798	79,340,598
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	22,367,264	17,042,283	13,571,259	19,855,200	27,584,600	575,845	402,790	410,103	485,600	454,900
9	Agriculture	22,121,498	16,891,225	13,311,820	19,449,200	27,055,500	540,482	387,968	378,570	460,400	393,400
10	Forestry and fisheries	245,815	351,058	259,439	306,000	529,100	63,403	42,820	31,533	24,200	21,500
11	Mining	3,145,237	5,149,244	5,705,573	7,284,200	8,713,200	17,097	25,237	(D)	45,208	61,100
12	Metal	547,307	845,950	815,209	970,100	1,222,000	491	819	(D)	(S)	(S)
13	Coal	2,294,439	1,260,621	1,278,221	1,755,000	1,995,400	82	106	(D)	(S)	(S)
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	1,784,785	2,357,006	2,678,015	3,210,200	3,712,500	797	1,036	29,151	44,200	60,100
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	505,841	855,795	960,026	1,248,800	1,751,800	15,755	25,842	29,151	44,200	60,100
16	Contract construction	14,952,640	21,852,640	34,962,635	52,485,800	77,410,200	915,890	1,249,689	2,100,386	3,248,600	4,794,600
17	Manufacturing	74,817,889	107,255,074	161,437,007	240,038,300	339,090,700	4,623,065	8,496,262	11,453,339	16,968,100	22,573,100
18	Food and kindred products	8,050,328	10,670,806	12,742,043	17,134,700	21,625,200	820,539	1,050,103	1,451,813	2,011,100	2,700,900
19	Textile mill products	6,092,229	4,248,747	5,466,214	7,330,000	9,089,000	1,125,645	611,897	(D)	910,200	970,100
20	Apparel and other fabric products	4,333,807	4,985,069	6,813,083	8,700,000	12,795,800	259,185	367,271	306,084	445,800	615,100
21	Lumber products and furniture	4,748,634	5,222,519	6,287,100	8,426,000	12,827,800	229,458	242,329	(D)	427,500	515,300
22	Paper and allied products	2,307,684	3,596,797	5,077,415	6,693,800	12,693,200	336,245	492,965	681,485	864,500	1,195,400
23	Printing and publishing	4,237,261	6,046,717	7,666,860	10,080,100	18,692,600	267,007	402,965	632,325	910,900	1,317,500
24	Chemicals and allied products	3,633,573	6,186,112	10,116,193	15,041,000	22,676,100	142,334	241,706	354,324	564,200	829,100
25	Petroleum refining	1,434,281	1,936,803	2,823,265	3,294,200	4,063,100	14,075	16,932	18,165	25,900	38,700
26	Primary metals	6,434,935	9,148,480	12,902,711	15,172,700	19,552,800	427,528	461,015	559,474	628,700	733,900
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	6,651,271	9,095,257	12,902,711	15,172,700	19,552,800	427,528	461,015	559,474	628,700	733,900
28	Machinery, excluding electrical	10,584,581	12,450,768	16,772,061	27,582,100	40,873,900	570,647	785,870	1,241,555	1,942,800	2,776,200
29	Electrical machinery and supplies	3,294,526	5,072,000	7,072,000	10,000,000	14,000,000	1,048,435	1,521,637	2,303,900	3,060,400	4,060,400
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	11,879,107	17,522,000	23,844,000	37,582,100	54,873,900	2,096,872	3,043,532	4,607,800	6,064,200	8,126,800
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	4,918,235	7,387,607	10,721,002	16,187,500	21,070,500	30,733	54,265	(D)	159,600	244,300
32	Trans. equip., excl. motor vehs.	2,420,937	3,672,208	5,115,802	7,115,802	9,850,000	240,582	344,526	(D)	1,545,000	2,400,000
33	Other manufacturing	9,151,092	13,014,573	18,853,038	23,170,000	32,145,200	1,260,368	1,707,559	2,144,964	3,304,200	4,487,600
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	21,131,028	27,392,040	38,450,079	54,518,900	80,039,300	1,007,304	1,298,635	1,847,833	2,797,100	4,017,400
35	Wholesale and retail trade	48,030,614	63,400,823	81,115,615	108,543,000	150,060,800	2,998,909	3,504,628	5,266,795	8,716,800	12,580,700
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	10,811,234	18,109,811	28,932,079	45,110,800	65,565,700	799,974	1,251,257	(D)	3,017,300	4,335,500
37	Services	28,904,344	45,244,565	61,704,283	84,219,500	119,088,500	1,872,524	2,920,717	5,889,567	9,890,100	15,533,300
38	Government	29,818,858	50,221,039	78,938,985	108,229,300	150,331,700	1,727,184	2,841,484	4,714,282	8,578,500	12,832,900
39	Civilian government	28,980,683	49,400,804	78,494,504	107,378,404	149,378,404	1,433,371	2,242,304	4,082,820	7,760,700	12,568,600
40	Armed forces	838,175	820,235	444,481	840,896	953,296	293,813	699,247	631,462	817,800	1,264,300

Line		Massachusetts					Rhode Island				
		1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920
1	Population, midyear	4,826,000	5,117,000	5,684,000	6,645,000	7,718,000	736,000	857,000	935,000	1,085,000	1,240,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	2,264	2,480	3,723	5,111	6,618	2,315	2,433	2,492	4,785	6,166
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	1.00	1.10	1.60	2.30	3.00	1.07	1.06	1.02	2.42	4.06
4	Total employment	1,868,613	2,041,723	2,115,802	2,627,900	3,216,000	321,066	343,114	457,200	514,100	614,100
5	Employment/population ratio	.39	.40	.37	.40	.42	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	10,562,931	13,711,225	21,047,843	33,904,000	66,243,000	1,741,144	2,085,639	3,256,035	5,577,940	7,445,000
7	Total earnings	8,525,903	11,174,738	16,345,353	28,261,200	50,504,000	1,419,221	1,639,302	2,483,465	4,324,700	5,722,600
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	177,705	121,223	123,438	123,500	144,900	20,994	15,457	18,992	19,600	25,300
9	Agriculture	138,456	99,400	103,515	99,600	108,100	18,239	12,734	14,509	15,300	17,300
10	Forestry and fisheries	39,249	21,823	19,923	23,900	36,800	2,755	2,723	2,482	4,300	8,000
11	Mining	5,853	9,183	9,707	14,700	19,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
12	Metal	(D)	(D)	0	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
13	Coal	82	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	0	38	0	(S)	(S)
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	4,762	8,626	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
16	Contract construction	457,905	609,411	880,958	1,314,100	2,201,900	67,906	82,738	145,035	224,500	346,400
17	Manufacturing	2,223,708	4,068,064	6,060,590	7,359,400	10,063,200	683,317	821,141	827,764	1,190,700	1,494,800
18	Food and kindred products	218,165	261,127	260,886	350,700	443,100	31,708	31,708	31,708	30,800	35,000
19	Textile mill products	403,805	262,723	214,881	237,900	267,700	280,484	142,562	117,621	134,400	144,000
20	Apparel and other fabric products	186,074	283,002	246,403	327,700	404,900	4,233	15,029	15,736	22,900	30,100
21	Lumber products and furniture	86,823	94,383	100,849	130,900	182,800	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
22	Paper and allied products	164,545	222,843	272,040	412,000	570,500	8,684	10,836	16,045	26,300	36,500
23	Printing and publishing	180,847	227,462	219,776	285,000	407,700	15,869	23,277	29,238	40,400	56,100
24	Chemicals and allied products	83,791	126,269	178,660	278,100	402,000	(D)	(D)	20,239	36,400	59,400
25	Petroleum refining	10,396	11,176	9,190	10,300	12,100	(D)	(D)	1,062	1,100	2,300
26	Primary metals	120,338	166,284	192,012	226,400	264,000	(D)	(D)	63,945	74,500	88,400
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	218,003	322,824	326,172	390,700	1,171,900	40,573	60,418	69,608	95,000	127,000
28	Machinery, excluding electrical	452,600	686,514	1,051,900	1,422,700	1,822,700	49,416	69,416	126,700	174,700	226,700
29	Electrical machinery and supplies	367,747	767,578	1,177,500	1,796,000	2,796,000	23,146	67,075	132,200	216,400	316,400
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	819,347	1,454,092	2,249,400	3,218,700	4,618,700	72,569	136,433	258,900	391,100	543,100
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	26,452	32,099	70,447	110,000	166,300	4,905	4,498	7,960	15,300	23,800
32	Trans. equip., excl. motor vehs.	102,788	178,647	184,677	254,000	350,000	820	1,947	(D)	(D)	(D)
33	Other manufacturing	684,496	884,079	1,010,112	1,506,500	2,083,200	108,137	166,903	371,201	302,100	560,900
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	555,676	693,900	907,301	1,494,300	2,126,800	75,740	93,068	124,196	185,800	283,000
35	Wholesale and retail trade	1,648,276	1,938,326	2,740,795	4,823,500	6,857,400	238,097	272,094	360,680	511,000	695,000
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	419,935	690,369	1,025,915	1,562,500	2,215,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
37	Services	1,012,822	1,503,368	2,092,687	3,373,400	4,832,400	140,006	181,374	353,322	601,000	931,100
38	Government	894,016	1,462,958	2,326,057	4,221,000	6,068,100	186,408	305,437	513,018	857,200	1,307,500
39	Civilian government	837,171	1,397,700	2,159,462	3,897,800	5,257,000	119,734	190,467	347,921	584,200	931,000
40	Armed forces	56,845	65,258	166,595	323,200	811,100	70,707	110,969	165,100	293,000	376,500

Note.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.
 (D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.
 (S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990

Maine					New Hampshire					Vermont					Line
1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	
917,000 1,636 70 215,226 24	927,000 2,010 82 247,651 36	992,000 2,789 82	1,138,000 3,887 89 496,600 40	1,297,000 5,209 84 515,200 40	582,000 1,825 88 285,229 38	596,000 2,388 96 240,896 40	727,000 3,171 93	867,000 4,421 98 346,400 40	902,000 5,886 98 399,400 40	379,000 1,587 75 137,641 26	387,000 1,943 80 142,065 27	439,000 3,008 88	513,000 4,207 88 207,200 40	589,000 5,847 90 225,000 40	1 2 3 4 5
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
1,528,390	1,923,314	2,764,918	4,478,088	6,758,080	971,234	1,962,536	2,385,610	2,788,088	5,810,000	536,271	759,521	1,320,932	2,157,800	3,248,988	6
1,297,599	1,644,586	2,139,879	3,438,000	6,164,800	754,340	1,095,833	1,734,308	2,908,588	4,424,880	494,833	622,684	1,432,718	1,681,708	2,488,808	7
149,642	87,321	101,323	96,500	104,100	38,893	24,855	10,139	21,900	24,808	60,967	62,103	50,378	54,500	62,200	8
125,316	78,087	92,690	84,600	92,600	36,894	23,445	18,584	21,100	23,300	68,440	61,270	49,944	53,900	61,500	9
15,331	9,196	7,624	11,900	13,460	1,282	1,007	564	(B)	(B)	1,425	633	435	(B)	(B)	10
2,015	1,256	1,513	1,700	1,900	1,651	1,954	2,870	3,480	5,100	3,875	4,573	7,214	11,000	15,100	11
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	321	289	0	(B)	(B)	12
2,015	1,256	1,513	1,700	1,900	1,651	1,954	2,870	3,480	5,100	3,875	4,573	7,214	11,000	15,100	13
57,532	103,343	134,830	211,500	320,000	33,843	92,302	130,450	207,400	322,900	28,045	38,455	90,877	137,800	187,600	14
432,120	495,589	674,440	1,029,700	1,467,100	315,216	424,240	611,820	974,800	1,418,600	154,171	184,357	307,007	467,300	614,400	15
35,060	47,748	62,032	102,000	152,300	10,311	14,877	19,328	30,300	41,700	11,077	16,665	22,000	28,900	38,900	16
101,500	80,538	98,479	150,000	240,000	77,491	86,988	119,914	159,000	25,000	68,700	74,742	107,000	140,000	180,000	17
11,918	10,189	12,525	15,000	18,000	5,129	6,772	9,114	12,900	15,900	4,200	5,970	7,800	10,000	13,000	18
70,826	68,772	87,223	130,300	194,000	32,129	44,819	60,861	88,300	123,800	26,679	38,138	50,000	65,000	85,000	19
90,466	95,773	125,113	231,000	367,000	34,217	44,819	60,861	88,300	123,800	26,679	38,138	50,000	65,000	85,000	20
10,117	12,302	17,198	27,000	42,000	11,159	17,541	28,163	45,000	68,500	11,200	18,435	28,781	45,000	68,500	21
(D)	(D)	9,228	16,100	25,000	961	1,364	2,440	4,000	6,000	1,435	2,235	3,600	5,000	7,000	22
(D)	(D)	181	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23
784	1,273	5,188	7,400	9,700	4,688	11,883	10,377	24,700	30,800	3,134	3,297	7,900	11,000	14,800	24
11,114	13,118	23,308	43,000	68,400	8,848	8,830	22,544	35,600	54,700	3,961	2,710	4,354	7,100	10,800	25
18,638	17,719	26,308	36,000	48,000	43,783	76,083	105,800	147,400	200,000	38,885	54,447	77,300	105,800	147,400	26
3,412	27,706	56,608	85,600	120,000	49,390	133,004	264,800	429,400	679,000	18,885	34,608	54,447	85,600	120,000	27
22,882	4,184	4,061	5,300	7,000	33,522	(B)	134	(B)	(B)	32,082	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	28
114	1,604	1,061	5,300	7,000	(D)	(D)	134	(B)	(B)	817	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	29
5,822	23,908	35,867	58,800	88,000	(D)	(D)	3,331	7,300	5,400	154	1,229	12,413	20,800	31,100	30
71,404	112,437	189,625	280,300	392,608	93,535	121,889	155,275	249,200	363,500	34,519	47,280	65,808	90,500	120,000	31
55,212	105,302	124,302	185,200	274,300	48,351	50,481	90,161	143,400	214,500	28,027	44,179	65,778	93,800	138,300	32
218,510	280,548	448,843	683,600	958,400	126,171	160,533	237,459	453,100	700,900	33,083	54,845	84,485	125,800	183,300	33
36,453	65,411	84,824	140,100	213,200	28,281	49,198	80,495	137,800	212,000	10,509	24,941	44,297	72,500	109,100	34
113,405	172,101	278,381	411,600	611,600	81,653	131,818	261,218	453,000	716,200	86,196	137,610	222,200	348,300	516,300	35
123,978	261,838	391,763	674,600	1,062,100	70,248	170,328	330,702	511,400	806,800	49,238	88,887	142,097	268,800	430,500	36
107,606	180,799	312,528	530,800	852,200	65,548	128,562	233,388	453,300	724,100	45,270	77,041	131,789	253,800	414,200	37
12,277	81,063	98,234	24,700	100,000	10,701	50,474	47,316	66,000	73,100	3,690	14,845	10,335	12,800	16,200	38
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
Connecticut					Midwest					New York					Line
1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	1960	1969	1969	1980	1990	
2,018,060	2,923,060	3,012,900	3,554,000	4,313,000	33,728,000	38,202,000	42,195,000	48,578,000	55,294,000	14,886,000	15,585,000	18,120,000	20,918,000	23,848,000	1
2,847	3,044	4,230	5,503	7,108	2,423	2,517	3,896	5,367	6,797	2,585	3,006	4,160	5,613	7,108	2
1.25	1.25	1.24	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.18	1.15	3
834,400	1,022,889	1,551,500	1,857,500	2,303,190	12,863,190	14,892,051	19,760,000	22,355,000	26,971,928	5,971,928	6,640,577	8,678,000	9,782,000	11,500,000	4
.41	.41	.42	.42	.42	.40	.39	.41	.41	.40	.40	.40	.41	.41	.41	5
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
5,215,540	7,478,648	12,768,335	20,478,000	31,559,000	51,769,899	107,515,247	163,217,583	257,797,900	375,828,000	38,436,453	58,132,540	76,247,627	117,489,806	163,436,048	6
4,987,988	6,045,237	9,644,295	15,646,300	23,077,189	66,968,337	88,360,978	138,027,749	204,183,788	295,843,808	32,205,577	42,091,172	60,288,298	90,401,186	134,822,446	7
127,741	92,067	95,335	87,300	91,100	1,887,878	1,247,785	1,334,377	1,334,377	1,334,377	989,622	478,993	548,074	558,000	600,100	8
124,417	89,796	97,828	83,800	89,400	1,610,114	1,193,824	1,234,377	1,234,377	1,234,377	941,115	445,891	523,271	514,700	543,000	9
3,328	2,322	1,006	1,400	1,700	85,486	53,923	57,022	64,200	72,300	28,508	22,091	24,767	41,300	57,100	10
2,996	6,354	7,613	11,600	16,000	30,007	48,764	60,285	47,300	38,900	65,846	82,185	91,323	127,600	163,100	11
0	(B)	129	(B)	(B)	43,293	28,924	41,020	80,600	38,800	22,720	28,299	22,945	25,800	31,000	12
2,996	6,315	7,493	11,700	15,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
242,399	371,808	608,143	953,700	1,421,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32,557	41,839	45,293	71,200	85,300	14
1,870,484	3,672,863	3,972,318	5,956,300	8,851,000	22,402,002	29,287,048	38,758,171	53,501,900	75,305,600	10,126,316	12,780,486	18,008,761	22,829,300	30,121,300	15
45,636	77,332	103,289	134,000	203,800	1,044,885	2,402,337	2,088,632	3,574,200	4,488,000	928,122	1,102,317	1,091,212	1,387,600	1,679,100	16
176,681	81,321	85,949	96,000	103,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	446,453	400,577	403,608	585,800	661,500	17
87,503	73,144	73,378	108,200	132,600	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,833,412	1,000,891	1,773,923	2,101,700	2,601,700	18
16,596	20,780	49,285	45,300	52,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	326,582	321,108	361,772	470,000	623,800	19
87,836	52,880	74,896	104,600	150,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	357,178	454,678	617,809	743,900	1,024,500	20
60,084	100,441	154,131	233,600	365,2											

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry,

Line		New Jersey					Pennsylvania				
		1960	1969	1968	1969	1960	1969	1968	1969	1960	
1	Population, midyear	4,372,000	6,015,000	7,129,000	8,116,900	9,802,000	10,507,000	11,235,000	11,754,000	13,485,000	14,087,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	2,331	2,975	3,088	3,480	3,080	3,128	3,480	3,480	4,700	4,115
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	1.23	1.32	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.39	1.00
4	Total employment	1,997,000	2,397,107	2,327,708	2,814,900	3,045,789	3,145,118	3,213,800	3,213,800	4,768,700	4,768,700
5	Employment/population ratio	.41	.40	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	12,323,444	17,533,354	23,409,612	44,474,046	65,813,000	22,348,451	27,962,965	40,009,250	63,263,008	71,344,444
7	Total earnings	5,478,288	13,738,637	20,624,794	33,768,999	49,497,049	18,225,069	22,731,762	32,271,709	49,779,999	71,344,444
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	237,069	177,790	145,859	145,859	145,859	229,545	401,978	417,701	394,300	423,500
9	Forestry and fisheries	237,069	177,790	145,859	145,859	145,859	229,545	401,978	417,701	394,300	423,500
10	Mining	12,008	20,500	22,777	41,900	50,700	281,097	419,172	451,412	463,180	515,000
11	Metal	(D)	(D)	1,063	1,000	2,400	3,504	10,937	14,055	18,286	28,780
12	Coal	(D)	(D)	0	(S)	(S)	603,382	342,065	273,300	340,888	339,500
13	Crude petroleum and natural gas	(D)	(D)	224	(S)	(S)	33,077	19,322	19,321	24,180	27,300
14	Nonmetallic, except fuels	18,006	22,874	30,571	39,700	33,900	34,721	49,807	42,482	42,784	74,380
15	Contract construction	602,780	832,001	1,278,371	2,084,508	3,104,100	1,006,444	1,243,367	2,003,016	2,961,700	4,212,580
16	Manufacturing	3,877,000	8,383,295	7,440,081	10,982,000	15,197,300	7,017,361	8,988,510	12,191,093	17,335,380	23,478,780
17	Food and kindred products	292,063	402,524	580,430	736,380	977,300	619,329	847,794	774,132	1,011,580	1,245,500
18	Textile mill products	306,357	198,389	285,754	290,700	288,020	688,008	331,207	309,406	435,100	400,500
19	Apparel and other fabric products	311,801	338,820	480,284	580,400	690,300	480,179	585,784	704,124	1,127,100	1,489,380
20	Lumber products and furniture	72,648	87,874	115,021	152,790	193,880	160,474	281,005	275,213	284,180	505,080
21	Paper and allied products	180,000	190,280	270,855	443,100	641,500	190,827	280,702	375,190	560,500	800,500
22	Printing and publishing	127,111	214,461	383,878	532,100	772,800	287,888	425,948	585,700	807,500	1,100,100
23	Chemicals and allied products	458,161	682,835	1,198,180	1,842,100	2,638,400	351,167	351,167	351,167	351,167	1,302,400
24	Petroleum refining	116,183	20,527	138,080	161,600	191,200	222,427	207,726	263,492	325,700	400,600
25	Primary metals	218,681	228,988	357,890	442,100	630,400	1,512,552	1,514,974	2,390,870	2,007,600	3,440,300
26	Fabricated metals and ordnance	222,343	372,482	592,796	921,200	1,844,000	543,583	747,313	1,040,316	1,711,900	2,538,600
27	Machinery, excluding electrical	411,634	704,782	1,018,000	1,267,100	1,267,100	804,051	1,348,510	2,381,200	2,611,200	3,440,300
28	Electrical machinery and supplies	102,378	1,032,261	1,628,100	2,314,600	2,314,600	847,400	1,309,714	2,087,200	2,611,200	3,440,300
29	Total machinery (1950 only)	504,756	1,734,543	2,646,100	3,581,700	3,581,700	1,651,456	2,658,724	4,462,400	5,222,400	6,881,500
30	Motor vehicles and equipment	50,638	121,631	171,234	311,900	527,000	95,638	126,791	255,631	338,800	470,300
31	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	148,618	238,471	126,085	194,300	239,900	163,281	248,046	478,282	710,500	1,028,400
32	Other manufacturing	583,780	883,899	1,265,126	1,705,108	2,491,900	835,369	1,114,467	1,479,782	2,183,800	2,000,900
33	Trans., comm. and public utilities	788,040	1,080,871	1,432,880	2,428,300	2,428,300	1,837,879	1,856,065	2,382,084	3,188,480	4,324,000
34	Wholesale and retail trade	1,604,108	2,287,211	2,387,032	3,049,708	3,147,880	3,192,974	3,017,288	4,983,285	7,042,100	11,440,500
35	Finance, insurance and real estate	408,172	677,184	1,040,836	1,477,000	2,403,800	620,881	963,809	1,430,479	2,235,380	3,182,300
36	Services	1,121,028	1,776,581	2,101,239	3,894,300	5,519,600	1,861,808	2,700,331	4,554,883	7,358,580	12,258,000
37	Government	888,374	1,538,378	2,881,041	5,159,888	8,011,400	1,474,350	2,802,367	4,938,525	7,316,100	11,367,600
38	Civilian government	694,708	1,275,088	2,451,108	4,639,308	7,338,100	1,828,225	2,690,829	3,538,402	7,006,100	10,981,788
39	Armed Forces	194,476	263,290	410,700	610,300	673,300	146,518	211,538	285,118	305,800	308,700
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
Great Lakes											
		1960	1969	1968	1969	1960	1969	1968	1969	1960	1969
1	Population, midyear	38,630,000	36,026,000	40,005,000	40,678,000	52,644,000	6,407,000	7,767,000	8,603,000	10,366,000	12,046,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	2,206	2,622	3,620	3,639	3,147	2,347	2,542	2,694	3,121	3,541
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	1.11	1.32	1.95	1.96	1.61	1.14	1.24	1.08	1.67	1.81
4	Total employment	11,031,823	13,403,412	14,778,000	16,778,000	21,434,840	2,404,022	2,740,425	3,130,100	4,120,100	4,771,400
5	Employment/population ratio	.29	.37	.40	.40	.40	.38	.35	.40	.40	.40
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
5	Total personal income	70,171,286	84,286,836	145,180,478	234,653,090	345,879,090	16,406,690	19,743,318	32,438,653	53,085,088	72,788,999
7	Total earnings	29,258,853	78,321,410	120,185,045	188,346,280	274,753,300	12,778,953	16,543,647	27,648,661	42,689,000	62,874,444
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,817,513	2,941,677	2,888,213	2,087,880	2,355,500	417,310	351,531	335,283	374,800	481,600
9	Forestry and fisheries	3,817,513	2,941,677	2,888,213	2,087,880	2,355,500	417,310	351,531	335,283	374,800	481,600
10	Mining	40,508	27,881	10,110	14,900	18,500	607,116	345,826	358,236	374,800	394,300
11	Metal	(D)	(D)	692,046	826,500	1,812,400	10,186	4,602	2,984	4,100	5,000
12	Coal	(D)	(D)	74,800	81,900	100,200	64,281	65,148	111,068	136,800	171,400
13	Crude petroleum and natural gas	(D)	(D)	116,025	132,200	159,400	12,954	3,708	6,604	11,600	13,600
14	Nonmetallic, except fuels	126,182	100,755	200,685	302,200	394,300	32,119	32,467	38,144	57,400	16,000
15	Contract construction	3,144,301	4,682,294	7,704,855	11,651,000	19,879,900	638,237	845,467	1,068,768	2,386,900	3,522,600
16	Manufacturing	23,014,857	39,017,069	47,834,202	69,615,700	96,430,400	6,168,074	7,445,058	12,640,181	17,685,800	24,483,500
17	Food and kindred products	2,062,932	2,524,800	3,820,820	3,820,400	4,738,580	308,970	380,808	429,452	577,800	728,800
18	Textile mill products	222,745	168,907	169,878	224,700	270,500	26,783	14,785	21,181	31,900	43,500
19	Apparel and other fabric products	488,453	428,682	684,453	833,400	1,033,000	26,000	55,883	170,076	275,180	385,700
20	Lumber products and furniture	815,042	1,010,444	1,177,774	1,600,200	2,033,900	210,902	101,095	264,230	353,305	457,700
21	Paper and allied products	723,172	1,080,823	1,420,610	2,162,300	3,053,000	176,466	206,150	241,854	353,185	456,000
22	Printing and publishing	1,188,386	1,619,305	2,267,844	3,401,100	4,786,000	122,600	200,138	293,154	444,380	642,200
23	Chemicals and allied products	788,840	1,200,146	2,133,138	3,422,400	5,028,000	198,858	327,018	490,130	777,680	1,127,000
24	Petroleum refining	242,435	394,221	443,736	679,200	728,300	14,784	26,363	37,708	51,900	60,200
25	Primary metals	2,430,040	2,680,161	5,370,878	8,790,000	8,380,800	439,738	621,860	1,068,772	1,396,190	1,740,400
26	Fabricated metals and ordnance	2,444,661	3,206,486	5,050,286	7,833,000	11,216,200	801,207	1,273,687	2,067,890	2,048,800	2,611,200
27	Machinery, excluding electrical	4,880,754	7,721,280	11,347,000	15,890,800	15,890,800	1,114,418	1,886,543	2,776,200	3,023,800	3,440,300
28	Electrical machinery and supplies	1,023,442	3,182,442	5,687,035	7,500,800	11,516,800	327,184	594,337	811,600	884,200	1,028,400
29	Total machinery (1950 only)	5,904,194	10,904,724	17,034,035	23,397,600	27,407,600	1,441,602	2,480,881	3,587,800	3,912,000	4,468,700
30	Motor vehicles and equipment	3,711,211	4,048,021	7,858,522	10,775,700	14,583,180	2,673,574	3,521,237	6,238,685	6,004,680	8,224,000
31	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	489,283	1,052,819	1,836,682	2,041,700	2,885,880	30,607	108,028	119,172	173,500	390,000
32	Other manufacturing	2,489,698	3,445,454	4,742,854	7,171,000	10,172,000	322,356	490,331	621,518	687,500	1,452,000
33	Trans., comm. and public utilities	4,563,118	5,702,745	7,548,408	10,537,800	15,165,800	78				

Notes.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.
 (D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.
 (S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990—Continued

Delaware					Maryland					District of Columbia					Line
1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	
221,000	441,000	543,000	665,000	784,000	2,381,800	3,068,000	3,886,000	4,683,000	5,607,000	808,000	761,000	763,000	757,000	757,000	1
2,942	3,063	3,794	5,193	6,721	2,210	2,323	3,036	5,198	6,717	8,056	3,306	4,875	6,433	8,326	2
1.42	1.25	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.48	1.35	1.24	1.35	1.35	3
127,073	150,899	206,700	299,900	399,900	928,322	1,185,304	1,685,800	2,284,700	2,284,700	288,374	263,956	344,808	344,808	344,808	4
.40	.39		.36	.38	.39	.39		.41	.40	.48	.47		.46	.46	5
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
344,334	1,349,885	2,454,578	3,454,000	5,267,800	5,265,385	7,854,879	14,296,844	14,330,000	17,658,000	2,470,164	2,546,125	3,436,874	4,847,000	5,268,000	6
684,018	1,472,925	1,744,152	2,831,399	4,232,960	4,128,541	6,251,928	11,261,447	14,230,940	17,255,000	2,238,942	2,471,634	3,576,043	5,185,400	5,435,508	7
60,479	42,422	64,123	49,400	51,900	179,124	132,005	180,773	163,206	178,500	13,825	12,882	24,853	40,400	60,200	8
59,717	42,907	64,853	49,000	51,500	180,980	125,498	178,854	187,000	187,500	2,407	339	1,647	1,300	1,900	9
764	464	294	(S)	(S)	18,150	6,592	4,085	6,200	7,700	11,418	12,343	23,286	39,080	64,300	10
332	719	483	(S)	(S)	12,570	15,337	15,449	22,800	30,700	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11
0	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	2,001	1,783	2,001	4,000	5,200	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	12
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	9,412	13,907	11,917	17,000	23,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,412	3,907	11,917	17,000	23,900	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	14
55,326	73,500	104,625	156,500	270,800	338,170	427,187	730,835	1,094,700	1,654,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	15
283,782	456,182	735,000	1,139,700	1,623,600	1,079,161	1,614,887	2,194,043	3,210,800	4,420,800	111,702	141,463	154,983	304,000	448,800	16
25,984	25,500	48,093	68,700	91,400	186,250	185,422	235,230	310,500	408,500	30,597	35,270	30,598	50,300	66,800	17
13,701	12,210	10,124	12,700	14,400	47,520	51,655	13,529	15,700	15,700	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	18
15,998	18,321	18,343	25,500	33,900	87,004	94,449	130,382	165,900	212,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,300	2,000	19
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	38,273	48,449	66,273	77,700	100,900	3,960	1,908	1,882	2,500	3,400	20
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	26,424	49,185	72,183	117,300	176,200	4,624	4,412	1,872	3,500	4,700	21
6,300	9,074	12,575	19,700	28,400	55,353	82,626	151,685	224,200	321,200	85,687	81,418	128,978	201,480	296,200	22
138,186	246,043	409,785	620,500	922,700	57,729	85,585	144,428	220,300	303,300	1,180	1,078	2,186	5,000	7,200	23
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,904	9,239	4,432	11,800	14,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	24
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	163,431	273,937	404,729	625,400	881,200	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	25
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	71,235	185,203	301,687	515,000	480,900	2,400	3,073	2,982	4,800	7,200	26
11,717	13,938	10,060	11,300	16,700	77,810	134,872	215,700	320,300	320,300	1,171	1,371	2,900	3,600	5,000	27
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	90,281	138,387	239,900	382,100	382,100	2,400	3,073	2,982	4,800	7,200	28
2,131	806	717	1,400	2,300	120,382	255,366	168,157	226,900	206,300	0	0	0	0	0	29
(D)	(D)	57,416	83,300	117,700	121,476	161,182	228,449	341,000	404,900	2,547	8,837	7,152	14,400	22,000	30
45,910	56,397	84,130	126,700	180,200	370,391	484,314	671,308	978,400	1,371,100	172,241	181,361	283,734	462,480	637,480	31
106,487	147,659	245,993	412,480	601,300	683,830	964,404	1,680,808	2,798,900	4,210,300	436,942	436,942	548,790	1,016,800	1,688,490	32
28,916	40,271	66,892	116,480	187,400	160,038	376,902	490,388	770,000	1,160,300	162,461	141,626	225,098	384,500	557,000	33
58,964	118,734	203,270	362,960	621,300	488,376	794,880	1,696,700	3,065,300	4,956,900	333,520	444,735	884,292	1,648,700	2,700,600	34
48,422	122,748	240,068	422,280	658,100	630,991	1,603,381	4,684,018	8,128,300	9,802,000	910,037	943,100	1,269,448	2,044,300	3,223,000	35
43,236	84,236	153,507	245,500	384,900	698,180	1,288,146	4,130,481	5,592,900	8,483,300	804,628	847,403	1,082,648	1,825,480	2,639,700	36
5,195	37,912	66,598	78,490	101,100	172,829	318,238	514,429	625,300	800,500	106,110	115,837	177,065	218,700	293,800	37
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
Ohio					Indiana					Illinois					Line
1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	
7,860,000	9,671,000	10,088,000	12,589,000	14,607,000	3,067,000	4,613,000	5,157,000	6,039,000	7,038,000	5,738,000	9,268,000	11,053,000	12,688,000	14,379,000	1
2,236	2,670	3,500	4,865	6,232	2,086	2,305	3,289	4,732	6,111	2,519	2,915	3,994	4,472	7,013	2
1.08	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01	.98	.99	.99	.99	1.22	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.14	3
3,067,700	3,621,791	4,845,000	5,862,000	7,020,000	1,620,750	1,720,435	2,463,600	2,463,600	2,336,900	2,881,180	3,940,871	5,237,300	6,891,600	8,891,600	4
.38	.34	.39	.39	.38	.38	.37	.41	.40	.40	.41	.39	.42	.41	.41	5
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
17,843,157	24,857,841	37,187,116	61,340,800	93,028,000	8,276,873	11,848,087	17,477,806	28,573,800	43,985,000	22,005,252	29,209,606	43,351,987	68,882,000	100,257,000	6
14,363,367	20,823,478	31,170,781	49,203,588	73,217,308	7,132,182	9,324,215	14,648,551	23,327,880	34,535,200	15,479,844	24,299,938	36,286,530	54,535,388	78,434,896	7
716,356	432,723	453,111	632,500	549,900	688,328	403,719	601,681	828,200	601,100	1,179,570	776,666	904,000	909,500	977,500	8
706,427	427,012	453,213	609,800	535,600	682,707	403,618	601,594	827,800	600,600	1,178,030	775,285	903,706	903,706	972,900	9
6,928	5,711	1,883	2,700	3,300	5,331	2,203	3,302	(S)	(S)	0,694	5,083	2,512	3,700	4,900	10
143,285	141,050	189,905	258,800	319,100	87,626	70,167	67,604	92,800	111,800	287,483	227,402	230,218	300,000	368,600	11
(D)	(D)	7,951	10,000	13,200	70,486	3,441	0	(S)	(S)	1,225	1,420	853	1,000	1,200	12
91,108	71,006	94,066	123,200	147,900	55,448	29,588	28,494	39,600	44,800	182,911	90,662	108,478	130,200	175,100	13
(D)	(D)	45,175	58,300	58,300	5,901	3,433	9,933	11,100	12,700	38,188	59,090	61,282	59,600	55,500	14
81,882	62,580	25,038	75,500	100,300	26,739	28,702	28,844	42,100	54,800	85,167	76,124	69,620	68,600	120,600	15
842,637	1,252,618	2,112,294	3,158,500	4,638,800	336,617	507,589	905,118	1,512,300	2,268,000	686,409	1,437,823	2,346,000	3,448,100	4,947,800	16
6,342,461	9,082,061	12,063,327	19,148,700	26,686,480	2,031,178	3,688,183	6,248,001	9,800,900	13,186,900	6,337,796	8,467,408	11,766,537	17,085,800	23,470,400	17
359,535	647,806	616,314	830,000	1,060,900	258,828	263,828	322,188	438,200	606,900	650,375	932,483	1,065,743	1,414,000	1,736,500	18
64,120	71,208	71,882	66,400	124,800	22,736	5,923	4,106	8,700	7,998	61,258	34,339	34,339	44,500	53,000	19
125,678	80,473	203,963	137,300	103,160	62,231										

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry,

Line		Wisconsin					Maine				
		1950	1959	1968	1980	1990	1950	1959	1968	1980	1990
1	Population, midyear	3,438,000	3,691,000	4,385,000	4,906,000	5,075,000	14,103,000	15,195,000	16,225,000	18,174,000	20,209,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	2,039	2,430	3,246	4,578	5,972	1,979	2,347	3,330	4,629	5,928
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	.80	1.00	.96	.96	.97	.85	.92	.95	.92	.96
4	Total employment	1,347,545	1,473,970	1,991,000	2,243,900	2,378,900	5,378,931	5,683,323	7,112,700	7,823,800	8,293,800
5	Employment/population ratio	.39	.39	.45	.46	.47	.38	.37	.44	.43	.41
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	7,097,593	9,455,570	14,242,935	22,371,000	23,523,000	27,744,041	34,144,064	52,407,180	63,949,000	120,183,000
7	Total earnings	5,297,241	7,770,216	11,442,422	18,932,704	20,331,799	23,135,741	27,622,974	41,558,379	52,722,100	92,431,900
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	715,940	574,216	551,159	652,400	724,000	5,623,118	3,123,040	4,263,600	4,629,600	4,629,600
9	Agriculture	707,715	567,522	579,538	646,850	720,300	5,627,513	3,115,120	4,261,802	4,260,300	4,629,600
10	Forestry and fisheries	8,125	9,694	2,624	5,550	4,700	14,600	7,920	2,800	1,300	2,800
11	Mining	20,042	24,939	23,323	31,500	41,300	281,210	348,000	387,418	403,400	570,800
12	Metal	5,467	6,506	2,811	3,000	4,000	(D)	(D)	165,450	200,500	251,400
13	Coal	0	0	0	0	0	20,785	18,745	16,123	22,900	24,600
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	190,138	115,700	129,900
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	13,576	18,991	20,750	28,400	37,300	49,914	91,381	53,696	124,700	194,800
16	Contract construction	323,311	442,722	725,585	1,100,700	1,804,000	1,320,161	1,800,307	2,848,182	3,775,000	5,435,500
17	Manufacturing	2,165,798	2,034,756	4,226,155	6,299,300	8,314,800	4,054,885	6,265,057	9,895,820	15,075,200	21,643,600
18	Food and kindred products	293,914	284,090	433,933	580,800	655,600	1,107,244	1,420,758	1,992,554	2,209,300	2,711,000
19	Textile mill products	45,425	28,048	38,501	44,100	49,900	32,571	28,287	34,891	44,000	54,200
20	Apparel and other fabric products	29,083	29,286	38,301	31,100	37,800	203,707	212,940	240,022	224,500	411,900
21	Lumber products and furniture	126,814	123,581	154,014	200,900	271,300	182,906	209,825	266,013	262,000	488,400
22	Paper and allied products	162,420	272,324	369,349	578,900	810,700	123,826	208,852	(D)	(D)	(D)
23	Printing and publishing	89,929	140,374	195,457	291,400	415,600	327,907	438,958	645,274	967,600	1,390,700
24	Chemicals and allied products	80,983	42,322	116,218	193,400	285,400	(D)	(D)	465,301	723,700	1,159,900
25	Petroleum refining	1,991	3,214	4,744	6,300	8,200	49,802	82,174	(D)	(D)	(D)
26	Primary metals	188,798	188,798	288,750	370,700	464,100	141,210	197,110	(D)	(D)	(D)
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	109,618	255,058	384,865	375,100	501,100	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
28	Machinery, excluding electrical	645,656	1,007,688	1,602,600	2,132,300	2,132,300	685,472	1,438,787	2,292,590	3,435,600	4,435,600
29	Electrical machinery and supplies	313,915	437,435	687,000	77,000	101,000	298,825	904,653	1,585,606	2,539,700	3,435,600
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	627,065	1,007,688	1,602,600	2,132,300	2,132,300	685,472	1,438,787	2,292,590	3,435,600	4,435,600
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	163,969	316,889	341,719	470,700	632,900	144,537	290,024	545,416	949,000	1,258,800
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	14,932	34,139	44,928	72,300	107,800	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
33	Other manufacturing	710,905	255,976	373,263	482,200	827,300	822,066	895,723	1,063,714	1,704,400	2,485,900
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	398,629	498,278	683,955	74,600	1,370,800	2,074,848	2,530,054	2,133,249	4,440,400	6,090,900
35	Wholesale and retail trade	1,064,898	1,310,856	1,905,325	2,933,300	4,850,800	4,455,293	5,500,618	7,427,580	11,704,800	18,025,200
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	184,143	284,301	468,300	729,700	1,062,400	824,120	1,349,538	2,090,325	2,115,100	4,489,600
37	Services	628,053	814,211	1,431,653	2,578,500	4,001,300	2,174,448	2,213,570	5,862,143	9,696,300	15,132,300
38	Government	498,609	787,227	1,618,057	2,889,200	4,971,300	2,058,949	2,631,046	6,482,332	11,157,900	17,422,500
39	Civilian government	492,340	680,017	1,487,307	2,752,180	4,520,200	1,853,128	2,930,320	5,570,579	10,107,900	15,905,000
40	Armed Forces	6,269	67,210	60,750	77,000	101,100	225,816	601,673	887,457	1,050,000	1,428,400
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	1,079,027	1,072,489	1,705,545	2,436,608	3,372,000	1,133,973	1,307,236	1,848,008	2,519,000	3,550,000
7	Total earnings	824,493	859,641	1,333,212	1,869,600	2,534,300	932,168	867,588	1,395,038	1,971,600	2,703,500
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	415,102	170,047	315,418	335,400	378,200	383,322	135,878	264,000	304,400	445,200
9	Agriculture	415,102	170,047	315,418	335,400	378,200	383,322	135,878	264,000	304,400	445,200
10	Forestry and fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Mining	5,831	17,147	14,700	18,100	22,800	11,940	15,460	18,892	24,380	31,708
12	Metal	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
13	Coal	4,347	4,138	2,643	3,700	4,200	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	801	11,590	10,464	12,100	16,400	0	327	(D)	(D)	(D)
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	883	1,419	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,218	3,190	4,100	5,000	7,900
16	Contract construction	62,505	75,193	72,781	101,400	140,000	62,788	60,881	83,388	88,700	124,800
17	Manufacturing	26,306	26,207	60,065	80,100	120,900	58,799	76,796	106,622	132,700	208,000
18	Food and kindred products	15,331	16,304	21,902	26,600	30,700	30,483	47,191	57,270	75,800	100,000
19	Textile mill products	0	0	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	112	(D)	(D)
20	Apparel and other fabric products	(D)	(D)	218	(D)	(D)	0	62	5,457	(D)	(D)
21	Lumber products and furniture	261	355	999	1,600	2,200	7,707	7,153	3,904	5,200	6,400
22	Paper and allied products	(D)	(D)	188	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
23	Printing and publishing	6,618	7,943	0,406	13,500	19,000	5,830	7,788	9,069	12,600	17,700
24	Chemicals and allied products	283	284	914	1,700	2,500	(D)	(D)	858	838	700
25	Petroleum refining	(D)	(D)	2,787	2,800	4,600	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
26	Primary metals	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	1,335	1,373	4,010	7,600	12,300	1,634	3,112	6,454	10,400	16,500
28	Machinery, excluding electrical	2,206	2,206	10,289	17,100	27,300	2,449	2,449	7,554	15,000	20,600
29	Electrical machinery and supplies	75	75	102	(D)	(D)	138	138	4,857	0,600	25,300
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	629	1,373	1,411	2,200	3,400	1,776	116	294	(D)	(D)
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	611	425	1,431	2,200	3,400	116	116	294	(D)	(D)
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	2,002	1,830	3,400	5,900
33	Other manufacturing	2,174	4,630	8,830	10,700	16,000	2,386	5,591	7,945	14,100	21,000
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	73,641	80,494	92,008	121,600	196,400	81,961	89,455	78,031	100,000	131,400
35	Wholesale and retail trade	184,613	200,944	253,455	374,000	518,700	178,306	193,271	244,154	375,400	524,800
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	18,331	34,567	40,034	73,400	102,600	22,271	35,151	42,785	75,800	104,000
37	Services	63,438	96,611	188,358	280,700	422,200	78,307	106,490	177,683	283,700	470,000
38	Government	68,221	144,701	304,532	476,000	696,201	112,882	177,041	288,257	475,800	718,400
39	Civilian government	60,656	136,349	270,682	371,500	561,000	94,782	138,877	244,613	423,000	684,000
40	Armed Forces	8,565	8,352	33,850	104,500	135,200	17,708	38,169	43,644	52,800	68,400

Note.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.

(D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.

(S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990—Continued

Minnesota					Iowa					Missouri					Line
1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	
2,907,000	3,568,000	2,784,000	4,351,000	4,995,000	2,626,000	2,729,000	2,812,000	2,816,000	3,317,000	3,964,000	4,256,000	4,446,000	5,523,000	6,245,000	1
1,946	2,261	3,310	4,644	4,085	2,049	2,201	2,281	4,442	6,799	1,674	2,372	3,207	4,591	5,875	2
1,144,040	1,238,271	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,945,890	1,003,109	1,020,692	1,086,800	1,206,700	1,418,000	1,624,658	1,606,740	1,606,740	2,008,500	2,383,300	3
38	37	30	30	39	38	37	40	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	4
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
5,832,814	7,477,121	12,457,351	28,207,000	36,396,000	5,377,339	6,008,321	9,142,778	13,394,000	19,236,000	7,824,732	10,101,518	14,896,287	23,255,000	37,313,000	6
4,808,223	6,130,382	10,032,567	16,228,280	24,141,408	4,502,984	4,894,890	7,111,176	10,179,698	14,498,898	4,825,870	5,334,823	12,243,594	19,888,000	29,102,890	7
822,487	314,535	648,851	693,400	778,400	1,088,349	928,532	1,208,822	1,087,400	1,178,300	883,693	882,703	644,376	630,700	705,300	8
816,746	312,278	645,063	692,400	777,300	1,088,401	928,471	1,208,800	1,086,800	1,177,800	878,000	878,800	643,473	629,600	703,900	9
5,741	2,154	610	900	1,100	1,902	1,088	437	(S)	(S)	4,989	3,867	806	1,000	1,200	10
85,890	111,472	120,968	161,000	201,000	15,851	21,283	24,893	26,800	40,800	47,510	48,066	74,780	104,700	128,300	11
81,469	97,096	117,012	140,600	173,900	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	10,304	11,264	35,788	41,300	54,300	12
160	0	0	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,333	7,901	9,945	13,300	15,500	13
170	1,802	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,061	422	1,709	2,000	3,400	14
1,191	12,873	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,093	17,845	22,879	34,500	47,700	16,737	29,328	30,282	43,680	67,900	15
300,507	452,409	710,251	1,097,400	1,613,000	222,212	290,747	407,128	664,100	612,100	370,073	418,700	737,290	1,182,300	1,648,800	16
968,959	1,495,672	2,666,886	4,111,000	6,082,000	721,153	1,162,735	1,745,167	2,606,000	3,712,100	1,602,168	2,375,308	3,563,854	5,450,000	7,741,800	17
293,476	368,829	436,327	580,000	791,300	251,143	347,092	488,086	582,000	703,400	280,424	333,728	415,643	634,200	831,200	18
16,472	10,874	16,061	22,300	28,200	4,867	5,714	5,840	4,800	4,400	11,498	10,419	12,810	16,200	20,800	19
39,383	28,026	28,309	40,700	53,000	12,758	14,903	18,394	28,500	38,900	141,278	142,928	185,956	286,300	267,800	20
64,687	38,351	37,088	102,400	129,200	34,242	42,471	66,757	75,300	97,600	60,723	77,168	87,018	122,400	180,800	21
64,173	101,082	281,164	448,000	666,700	8,154	18,824	28,564	43,700	68,300	43,183	75,111	97,702	146,400	207,600	22
52,393	136,428	179,220	261,200	371,700	50,189	70,830	93,440	130,900	180,300	118,543	165,001	239,941	341,000	512,800	23
28,129	30,554	51,094	72,400	97,800	24,302	33,424	60,278	89,700	129,600	90,241	157,254	272,907	440,400	686,800	24
8,702	9,265	23,784	34,600	48,200	2,846	1,272	2,080	3,600	3,600	14,279	13,985	20,872	32,900	27,700	25
27,003	40,179	62,416	79,900	100,300	25,322	49,175	77,002	104,000	134,100	43,927	63,142	123,047	163,400	190,000	26
92,359	144,467	253,160	353,000	508,700	50,031	77,388	142,491	243,800	369,900	111,680	244,606	344,590	543,500	778,400	27
201,440	573,361	934,700	1,433,300	2,093,000	251,270	402,557	592,900	838,500	1,160,000	160,003	260,003	394,592	665,100	1,004,900	28
77,881	260,485	444,400	709,700	1,000,000	104,784	198,772	383,700	598,000	898,000	170,398	345,791	570,290	876,490	1,288,800	29
151,059	27,112	48,599	70,800	90,400	145,312	8,242	17,657	29,100	45,000	213,019	123,688	401,482	625,100	930,000	30
19,638	7,898	37,460	62,070	94,590	7,805	13,176	26,873	40,480	59,408	53,692	99,197	166,500	265,800	408,000	31
124,741	224,672	311,564	501,000	743,700	82,117	117,940	177,090	291,980	430,600	270,137	347,982	369,745	575,900	782,900	32
455,829	574,186	782,906	1,081,700	1,517,900	318,892	308,654	418,853	583,800	785,000	555,444	840,806	1,080,893	1,576,300	2,188,800	33
1,043,670	1,307,010	1,842,124	2,618,600	4,479,900	822,843	916,980	1,186,392	1,829,900	2,612,100	1,420,042	1,731,789	2,329,649	3,746,000	5,476,300	34
192,983	323,933	608,138	801,900	1,179,800	139,278	208,112	314,813	469,100	679,100	281,411	450,732	658,447	1,031,400	1,487,400	35
802,874	788,493	1,421,632	2,618,500	4,195,200	387,963	542,494	886,824	1,416,600	2,186,800	707,600	1,042,732	1,789,213	3,066,600	4,792,200	36
420,500	796,258	1,258,420	2,448,500	4,277,700	325,816	511,144	743,060	1,008,200	2,404,700	547,584	955,176	1,540,820	2,820,600	4,328,600	37
406,104	688,781	1,230,466	2,517,300	4,174,600	307,287	473,531	698,371	1,042,800	2,439,900	480,826	788,697	1,566,194	2,801,900	4,468,200	38
27,696	57,486	67,826	81,100	100,100	18,274	37,812	54,706	85,800	86,800	58,069	177,882	276,264	578,500	822,300	39
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
1,327,000	1,397,000	1,472,000	1,668,000	1,737,000	1,916,000	2,160,000	2,245,000	2,370,000	2,635,000	33,860,000	38,115,000	43,694,000	48,387,000	57,063,000	1
2,457	2,231	3,231	4,412	4,615	1,981	2,344	3,341	4,725	6,132	1,410	1,780	2,741	2,935	5,233	2
1,100	1,011	96	94	94	96	96	98	1,04	1,04	88	73	80	83	85	3
315,104	438,707	603,400	650,600	721,008	721,008	817,588	817,588	1,012,940	1,114,708	11,913,419	12,414,007	13,414,007	19,704,004	22,378,360	4
80	39	38	37	38	38	38	38	43	43	35	28	28	30	33	5
1,729,214	2,717,107	4,844,654	7,996,080	10,868,000	3,815,142	5,062,262	7,497,487	11,193,000	16,176,000	47,723,172	58,212,229	179,436,037	356,383,606	598,733,960	6
2,221,659	2,887,882	3,823,569	5,397,390	7,650,900	3,090,136	3,638,261	5,398,832	8,298,500	11,781,100	38,346,870	58,158,863	98,178,881	184,755,290	323,206,298	7
801,583	433,396	863,899	588,590	612,700	754,675	457,247	647,876	563,400	508,300	5,534,600	4,449,306	5,019,042	5,113,100	5,587,800	8
900,406	433,158	863,824	588,200	612,400	753,970	456,946	647,876	563,300	508,100	5,511,728	4,235,341	4,928,813	4,971,600	5,260,300	9
1,177	240	179	(S)	(S)	644	290	88	(S)	(S)	122,780	113,805	89,283	141,400	187,600	10
6,107	18,425	12,706	16,900	20,000	107,022	116,847	91,028	104,300	114,800	1,449,078	1,336,327	1,570,484	2,121,000	2,548,400	11
2,981	8,596	5,665	7,300	8,700	33,989	29,909	81,193	01,700	101,404	225,086	425,214	575,661	724,600	889,160	12
3,146	0,867	7,049	9,600	12,200	85,999	17,129	7,470	9,600	10,004	138,497	260,850	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
118,821	152,299														

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry,

Line		Virginia					West Virginia				
		1950	1959	1960	1969	1970	1950	1959	1960	1969	1970
1	Population, midyear	3,316,000	3,854,000	4,032,000	5,408,000	5,422,000	2,066,000	1,855,000	1,766,000	1,903,000	2,016,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	1,694	1,999	3,065	4,453	5,444	1,466	1,789	2,512	3,720	4,533
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	.82	.89	.90	.93	.95	.71	.73	.74	.75	.80
4	Total employment	1,239,569	1,473,892		2,292,500	2,547,700	828,736	589,082		617,700	661,000
5	Employment/population ratio	.38	.37		.42	.41	.31	.26		.32	.33
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	5,415,539	7,899,454	16,393,397	34,468,940	37,534,944	2,947,249	3,313,184	4,359,135	7,478,808	9,343,049
7	Total earnings	4,466,387	6,561,539	11,539,787	23,748,409	27,412,109	2,851,877	2,760,306	3,576,127	5,503,960	7,664,238
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	461,817	279,326	235,303	269,260	294,300	137,275	60,202	50,446	88,250	40,290
9	Agriculture	445,438	256,172	207,998	238,508	280,300	129,574	46,823	30,287	55,900	29,800
10	Forestry and fisheries	16,379	13,154	7,305	11,000	14,000	7,701	14,000	19,960	(S)	(S)
11	Mining	94,581	87,787	109,832	137,500	139,000	636,030	493,210	439,545	377,100	686,100
12	Metal	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
13	Coal	60,512	69,294	61,006	130,300	133,000	605,130	367,661	383,495	552,300	596,200
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,538	21,325	24,219	30,600	35,300
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	11,564	16,401	18,812	24,600	32,300	4,929	4,223	10,271	14,800	18,600
16	Contract construction	249,173	364,959	678,131	1,070,700	1,615,398	112,882	134,722	245,634	559,060	501,400
17	Manufacturing	897,820	1,342,955	2,359,203	3,731,200	5,445,300	605,351	603,006	1,031,688	1,455,480	1,931,700
18	Food and kindred products	93,288	139,018	194,559	289,500	301,400	35,053	46,749	49,572	62,000	78,500
19	Textile mill products	149,012	154,078	220,066	328,100	441,500	7,659	8,714	(D)	(D)	(D)
20	Apparel and other fabric products	48,574	75,706	141,383	238,100	360,500	10,325	15,884	21,490	32,000	43,200
21	Lumber products and furniture	135,398	153,185	207,088	300,400	494,000	23,427	28,651	39,782	60,700	75,200
22	Paper and allied products	54,863	80,803	106,782	176,600	262,500	6,457	6,056	6,233	15,500	23,500
23	Printing and publishing	32,285	54,313	72,722	141,400	213,000	16,429	19,330	28,778	40,500	57,500
24	Chemicals and allied products	151,130	280,204	387,019	642,000	970,300	140,548	237,043	295,647	381,100	494,500
25	Petroleum refining	574	3,463	4,128	5,200	8,400	6,182	8,865	7,988	10,300	12,100
26	Primary metals	31,869	61,501	100,225	119,200	182,400	123,872	191,450	264,750	312,500	395,300
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	29,969	50,354	80,349	164,200	242,500	59,732	37,782	51,285	75,100	108,400
28	Machinery, excluding electrical		23,782	75,067	144,000	228,100		21,120	38,637	70,100	117,900
29	Electrical machinery and supplies		43,713	141,339	291,280	503,900		27,778	34,887	75,800	126,900
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	6,570					32,718				
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	11,106	14,483	22,937	47,000	65,900	4,141	5,016	(D)	(D)	(D)
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	48,520	121,234	223,773	335,560	434,900	2,926	7,642	26,187	44,100	64,700
33	Other manufacturing	106,092	172,430	294,791	452,200	727,800	144,301	183,706	180,877	267,600	321,100
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	261,879	823,255	724,643	1,103,000	1,572,000	202,376	282,364	314,580	453,000	598,100
35	Wholesale and retail trade	784,708	998,211	1,006,484	2,710,500	4,121,100	351,894	406,790	500,067	509,400	1,158,633
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	145,711	261,344	456,375	743,500	1,110,600	54,728	82,706	104,343	186,400	239,000
37	Services	441,811	721,588	1,444,427	1,881,700	4,277,300	235,913	273,800	421,285	737,800	1,112,000
38	Government	1,299,559	1,681,884	3,205,151	6,224,200	9,275,900	204,338	307,484	494,658	909,288	1,406,500
39	Civilian government	834,116	1,329,336	2,872,473	4,959,800	7,409,800	187,542	275,994	463,603	871,100	1,347,500
40	Armed Forces	465,545	652,548	1,332,680	1,877,400	1,776,100	16,796	31,490	30,422	37,400	48,700

Line		South Carolina					Georgia				
		1950	1959	1960	1969	1970	1950	1959	1960	1969	1970
1	Population, midyear	2,113,000	2,345,000	2,478,000	2,914,000	3,278,000	3,488,000	3,868,000	4,570,000	5,335,000	6,281,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$)	1,232	1,606	2,522	4,679	4,895	1,426	1,817	2,889	4,061	4,885
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00)	.60	.62	.74	.77	.81	.69	.74	.85	.85	.87
4	Total employment	771,489	861,678		1,268,300	1,406,700	1,202,805	1,450,852		2,308,900	2,637,800
5	Employment/population ratio	.37	.37		.44	.43	.37	.38		.41	.41
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income	2,602,771	3,536,749	6,598,914	16,722,000	18,278,000	4,932,289	7,027,129	13,203,529	24,612,890	31,344,009
7	Total earnings	2,125,725	3,018,452	5,495,398	13,881,380	15,121,388	4,094,512	5,814,278	10,367,099	17,497,588	25,735,588
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	335,061	312,375	199,413	207,700	231,300	529,203	408,232	555,328	601,000	553,200
9	Agriculture	312,561	269,029	186,085	202,000	215,900	514,490	382,500	535,604	587,700	474,800
10	Forestry and fisheries	22,500	3,347	3,328	5,000	7,900	24,713	25,732	33,300	33,300	44,400
11	Mining	0	0	10,206	15,300	28,600	16,916	29,836	44,971	67,900	93,500
12	Metal	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
13	Coal	0	0	(D)	(S)	(S)	135	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas	0	0	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels	6,899	7,551	(D)	(D)	(D)	16,291	28,444	43,453	64,800	89,300
16	Contract construction	108,280	164,241	312,020	490,100	734,500	232,658	315,455	509,349	867,600	1,473,100
17	Manufacturing	729,300	1,014,163	1,828,649	2,985,400	4,202,700	1,002,528	1,534,281	2,923,717	4,595,800	6,003,280
18	Food and kindred products	38,004	40,167	73,847	102,400	152,780	123,879	104,384	206,789	495,000	631,100
19	Textile mill products	406,374	632,948	828,814	1,186,000	1,804,700	382,497	407,703	627,380	923,599	1,213,888
20	Apparel and other fabric products	31,928	87,449	161,740	208,000	367,300	86,486	162,022	277,787	440,500	645,800
21	Lumber products and furniture	84,095	68,081	122,813	128,700	171,390	138,820	122,074	177,324	244,000	340,800
22	Paper and allied products	24,112	48,390	66,184	102,500	237,300	60,528	110,639	281,945	522,100	476,700
23	Printing and publishing	11,894	17,698	29,123	49,000	73,290	34,065	59,906	112,108	177,400	256,000
24	Chemicals and allied products	15,019	91,680	206,729	345,000	528,300	34,833	67,126	164,800	185,300	246,000
25	Petroleum refining	727	1,823	2,790	3,000	4,800	5,632	7,703	10,600	14,200	15,200
26	Primary metals	3,123	6,992	11,733	13,900	15,400	12,400	33,112	61,767	76,500	106,700
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance	1,111	6,589	16,407	57,100	130,900	16,044	33,580	124,464	225,600	267,400
28	Machinery, excluding electrical		22,947	161,208	178,300	288,800		46,090	99,042	172,700	276,500
29	Electrical machinery and supplies		12,477	86,978	132,600	226,700		27,140	74,354	189,600	268,600
30	Total machinery (1960 only)	8,858					23,708				
31	Motor vehicles and equipment	487	619	6,863	10,100	15,000	37,258	73,472	120,090	244,400	380,300
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.	163	3,358	64,379	95,000	160,300	2,745	127,855	365,290	630,400	936,000
33	Other manufacturing	24,003	49,476	110,367	237,700	360,300	51,120	88,598	206,693	374,100	608,300
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities	111,585	180,590	280,315	303,500	471,300	326,782	456,999	624,147	1,253,200	1,872,989
35	Wholesale and retail trade	336,777	432,742	471,661	1,240,500	1,696,090	794,702	1,113,158	1,935,632	3,233,000	5,006,700
36	Finance, insurance and real estate	55,040	107,620	200,000	320,100	499,000	140,180	263,630	542,448	890,100	1,384,300
37	Services	201,070	326,220	608,623	1,103,100	1,911,000	445,162	808,371	1,306,515	2,328,000	3,403,700
38	Government	117,503	614,809	1,176,703	2,040,000	2,972,800	507,041	1,047,843	2,282,300	2,788,600	5,483,100
39	Civilian government	200,833	346,627	728,425	1,388,700	2,287,500	305,025	722,128	1,658,936	2,823,100	4,783,300
40	Armed Forces	116,727	268,182	448,280	651,300	1,165,300	202,016	325,715	623,363	964,500	1,699,800

Note.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.

(D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.

(S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990—Continued

Kentucky					Tennessee					North Carolina					Line
1950	1959	1968	1980	1990	1950	1959	1968	1980	1990	1950	1959	1968	1980	1990	
2,934,000 1,254 977,171 38	2,998,000 1,733 974,239 32	3,262,000 2,662 977,171 38	3,491,060 3,862 1,341,790 38	3,951,000 5,141 1,519,800 38	3,315,000 1,872 1,153,187 35	3,522,000 1,780 1,246,801 35	3,905,000 2,664 1,804,700 40	4,558,000 3,915 2,007,900 39	5,288,000 6,193 2,007,900 39	4,068,000 1,431 1,305,313 37	4,483,000 1,705 1,678,368 38	4,951,000 2,740 1,678,368 38	5,713,000 3,942 2,432,400 43	6,451,000 5,271 2,730,000 42	1
In thousands of 1997 dollars															
1,375,250	5,266,907	8,523,097	13,484,400	20,310,000	4,547,655	8,091,763	10,394,534	17,823,000	27,460,000	5,822,187	7,881,674	13,922,590	22,529,860	33,893,000	6
3,185,231	4,173,812	6,798,463	10,301,188	16,221,480	3,778,444	5,159,636	8,551,943	14,345,808	21,732,899	4,076,283	6,483,588	11,785,882	18,437,480	27,387,100	7
595,383	400,710	493,537	583,300	620,200	473,745	363,371	323,828	319,600	337,800	922,544	634,658	771,790	738,800	785,100	8
497,715	399,063	483,883	537,400	619,200	472,609	364,184	325,485	317,600	334,800	914,876	628,983	767,771	733,900	787,600	9
687	1,621	584	800	1,000	1,133	2,184	1,444	2,300	3,000	7,969	7,698	4,022	3,800	7,900	10
374,745	192,424	318,983	305,500	355,500	54,801	26,032	46,103	58,300	70,900	13,987	15,146	21,988	20,300	49,000	11
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,661	7,664	13,214	15,830	20,100	1,133	1,126	387	(D)	(S)	12
246,012	154,963	177,700	282,700	290,600	30,432	12,753	14,170	10,000	18,800	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	184	127	231	1,400	1,500	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14
10,049	10,723	19,476	28,100	28,100	18,438	18,494	17,788	21,500							

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry.

Line		Louisiana					Arkansas				
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
1	Population, midyear.....	2,497,000	2,203,000	2,632,000	4,053,000	4,512,000	1,908,000	1,755,000	1,919,000	2,085,000	2,266,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$).....	1,546	1,583	2,426	3,043	3,088	1,139	1,556	2,266	3,451	4,634
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00).....	.75	.77	.76	.81	.83	.55	.84	.70	.77	.75
4	Total employment.....	584,432	1,026,911	.....	1,444,800	1,613,000	617,299	573,000	.....	763,900	842,900
5	Employment/population ratio.....	.23	.47	.....	.36	.36	.32	.33	.....	.37	.37
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income.....	4,158,996	6,034,829	9,645,770	16,575,000	23,000,000	2,373,134	2,731,049	4,637,226	7,197,000	10,599,900
7	Total earnings.....	3,218,892	4,628,096	7,641,401	12,153,400	17,810,500	1,767,826	2,244,113	3,595,838	6,635,104	9,079,600
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	271,906	280,051	296,912	353,000	317,700	129,033	129,033	143,826	161,000	194,500
9	Agriculture.....	251,164	265,314	280,918	332,300	347,400	124,130	124,130	140,374	157,400	192,100
10	Forestry and fisheries.....	20,742	14,737	15,994	20,700	20,300	5,903	5,903	2,452	2,600	2,400
11	Mining.....	176,923	36,185	480,300	630,200	774,800	36,737	37,443	34,114	44,400	54,000
12	Metal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	7,115	5,036	5,700	6,900
13	Coal.....	.....	.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	160,524	324,026	450,324	686,100	714,700	.....	.....	18,106	22,200	26,900
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels.....	16,401	30,571	30,051	44,000	49,000	7,953	8,451	10,112	14,300	15,400
16	Contract construction.....	238,310	344,141	642,431	960,400	1,413,000	99,683	101,830	203,001	312,200	470,700
17	Manufacturing.....	863,815	837,066	1,200,456	2,152,300	3,172,600	254,529	424,209	630,452	1,446,500	2,128,000
18	Food and kindred products.....	126,627	160,122	191,430	241,300	304,600	37,286	68,207	125,896	167,000	212,000
19	Textile mill products.....	6,567	8,181	2,437	2,080	3,400	4,334	7,248	20,154	32,400	45,800
20	Apparel and other fabric products.....	18,474	20,581	32,304	40,300	65,000	7,908	24,382	67,248	101,000	164,500
21	Lumber products and furniture.....	53,746	70,638	101,113	145,280	194,900	104,416	118,787	177,797	287,700	361,700
22	Paper and allied products.....	72,233	107,010	134,444	206,600	296,800	14,922	40,940	68,798	128,400	194,900
23	Printing and publishing.....	20,781	31,304	43,354	74,700	112,000	11,836	16,360	28,666	48,800	69,100
24	Chemicals and allied products.....	67,064	130,080	261,679	438,600	676,100	19,040	25,716	45,836	71,100	109,000
25	Petroleum refining.....	93,302	113,971	136,626	177,100	224,000	8,230	12,632	19,070	27,000	37,400
26	Primary metals.....	3,228	37,187	44,297	60,500	70,200	6,884	18,121	25,424	40,200	50,000
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance.....	14,748	30,428	103,606	298,500	408,600	8,574	12,784	38,666	85,700	133,400
28	Machinery, excluding electrical.....	.....	23,391	44,320	73,800	114,400	.....	7,678	25,612	69,700	97,700
29	Electrical machinery and supplies.....	.....	796	38,332	50,900	78,500	.....	15,493	116,100	244,000	.....
30	Total machinery (1960 only).....	10,674	.....	5,492	6,180	11,200	6,122	.....	5,815	14,700	21,400
31	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	1,776	1,460	.....	.....	.....	2,696	1,026	.....	.....	.....
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.....	25,564	41,144	141,499	243,100	370,100	577	6,463	19,019	30,300	45,200
33	Other manufacturing.....	32,624	50,921	73,403	127,600	175,300	26,066	50,572	139,534	230,500	377,000
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities.....	351,719	494,250	683,932	1,080,300	1,456,700	137,367	170,549	242,000	363,300	510,700
35	Wholesale and retail trade.....	450,193	621,086	1,323,385	2,184,200	3,210,000	216,154	363,376	565,289	932,500	1,366,000
36	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	113,798	210,577	343,355	656,000	1,150,000	47,650	81,243	149,404	242,600	363,500
37	Services.....	298,946	610,917	1,064,840	1,850,900	2,808,000	166,147	247,803	488,740	778,200	1,223,500
38	Government.....	417,602	736,065	1,336,737	2,357,000	3,563,500	173,454	325,823	637,241	1,080,000	1,653,000
39	Civilian government.....	228,080	500,930	1,073,070	2,033,700	3,244,900	145,311	248,724	458,237	838,600	1,324,100
40	Armed Forces.....	91,112	149,020	261,760	321,200	416,600	32,940	76,820	81,007	100,300	128,900

NOTE.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.
 (D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.
 (S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990—Continued

Southwest					Oklahoma					Texas					Line
1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	1950	1959	1969	1980	1990	
11,450,000 1,790 1,87 4,091,466 36	13,874,000 2,144 2,58 5,055,000 36	16,385,000 2,999 3,88 7,320,700 39	18,987,000 3,193 3,492 8,418,100 38	21,031,000 3,492 3,710 9,418,100 38	2,229,800 1,577 1,710 767,055 34	2,239,000 2,038 2,197 818,107 34	2,639,000 2,555 2,741 1,118,800 34	2,510,000 4,037 4,57 1,118,800 34	3,173,000 5,344 5,77 1,249,300 39	7,778,000 1,881 2,151 2,860,272 37	9,405,000 2,151 2,489 3,480,868 37	11,000,000 3,045 3,415 5,015,400 39	12,826,000 4,257 4,79 5,785,580 39	14,916,000 5,578 6,20 6,785,580 39	1
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
20,493,283	29,751,174	43,373,465	79,460,099	129,441,000	3,514,854	4,464,679	7,248,454	11,483,006	16,974,800	14,471,884	28,323,157	33,771,775	54,858,000	81,400,000	5
16,848,495	24,498,881	39,344,211	67,761,906	91,267,150	2,806,244	3,715,452	5,611,044	8,879,708	12,983,289	13,857,129	18,754,014	27,320,916	43,521,506	65,511,230	7
2,482,072	1,961,511	2,030,363	2,040,900	2,179,400	386,474	319,215	254,223	341,900	389,000	1,727,783	1,313,289	1,324,400	1,318,800	1,423,200	8
19,283	19,283	19,283	19,283	19,283	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039	16,077	13,325	10,250	16,300	21,600	9
1,228,650	1,532,589	1,749,182	2,070,300	2,400,400	272,117	346,376	366,788	438,900	506,800	904,260	1,041,709	1,043,953	1,224,600	1,379,700	11
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	12
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
1,034,409	1,344,119	1,749,182	2,070,300	2,400,400	245,454	328,415	351,400	418,700	481,900	752,718	975,675	1,043,186	1,159,900	1,393,600	14
62,674	111,008	52,073	117,300	151,800	0,339	11,351	9,538	12,900	18,300	47,449	62,104	47,181	63,500	80,500	15
1,222,854	1,615,714	2,014,453	2,400,400	2,806,244	189,941	229,373	304,296	470,700	701,900	850,148	1,000,587	1,043,186	1,224,600	1,393,600	16
2,144,063	4,001,744	7,078,720	12,383,100	15,566,200	371,723	515,601	943,088	1,513,300	2,283,200	1,592,331	3,068,334	5,854,397	9,422,500	14,094,200	17
384,822	555,888	969,000	1,832,100	1,225,800	70,814	88,714	97,610	128,800	169,200	284,600	402,143	578,092	718,800	923,100	18
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,387	4,118	9,251	6,400	5,500	31,173	23,773	38,218	52,800	71,100	19
84,105	149,617	301,739	470,200	653,040	4,638	13,368	24,445	52,600	75,700	125,765	244,174	382,500	538,100	700,200	20
177,003	179,888	281,516	447,200	563,480	15,387	14,531	23,614	36,600	52,100	136,937	128,057	213,797	307,100	413,900	21
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,485	4,368	0,041	13,300	20,400	30,140	65,167	137,044	201,800	298,900	22
154,786	224,479	372,043	491,300	582,080	28,032	30,226	50,790	70,100	111,747	166,548	273,113	433,900	654,700	923,100	23
187,954	384,638	670,037	1,192,500	1,001,540	7,089	10,185	10,062	18,700	21,100	186,607	337,075	657,100	1,158,700	1,883,900	24
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	57,471	62,571	98,042	124,200	154,400	247,522	362,742	488,352	638,000	814,600	25
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16,711	21,573	31,461	40,200	50,200	74,043	108,368	280,708	464,700	542,400	26
139,338	327,496	641,141	1,182,000	1,074,600	39,816	52,291	106,145	201,500	327,400	500,131	740,582	1,158,700	1,883,900	2,807,200	27
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	60,718	149,435	282,200	450,000	650,000	969,813	1,475,582	2,280,708	3,464,700	5,242,700	28
180,029	384,167	823,272	1,374,100	2,137,100	12,814	17,742	125,200	223,500	350,000	548,229	806,900	1,280,708	2,014,700	2,807,200	29
20,081	38,740	143,089	221,300	327,300	38,003	6,700	21,706	32,800	43,800	140,883	201,883	312,883	445,279	614,883	30
170,518	550,788	1,194,077	1,845,700	2,906,400	329	56,800	133,781	253,000	389,400	168,077	430,147	616,808	1,478,000	2,158,300	31
189,944	328,374	686,067	1,001,300	1,707,700	33,548	63,800	100,245	170,000	251,000	109,898	231,887	445,279	781,100	1,235,100	32
1,484,710	2,025,501	2,791,539	4,106,400	5,745,500	331,292	303,008	436,813	644,400	914,800	1,062,086	1,415,414	1,915,134	2,807,200	4,150,300	33
3,585,156	4,820,137	6,396,296	11,297,500	17,031,700	581,800	670,476	916,074	1,924,400	2,129,400	4,254,570	4,254,570	4,040,016	6,080,900	12,283,100	34
873,025	1,230,756	2,019,893	3,725,700	4,530,200	116,077	172,480	270,924	423,100	618,200	481,080	861,222	1,435,300	2,200,800	3,431,300	35
1,845,550	3,094,506	6,848,781	10,002,000	18,205,700	207,634	420,623	764,809	1,336,500	2,114,100	1,284,874	2,035,066	3,320,975	6,862,100	11,102,400	36
2,908,842	4,350,432	7,943,384	13,454,300	20,571,400	300,438	727,016	1,389,261	2,184,500	3,322,500	2,772,642	5,077,371	8,004,100	13,426,800	20,571,400	37
1,536,056	2,081,351	5,020,173	10,185,300	17,646,100	314,070	645,901	987,060	1,511,100	2,637,300	1,040,483	1,875,542	3,068,747	6,266,000	11,139,300	38
773,780	1,208,003	2,023,083	3,485,300	5,728,300	84,472	181,620	292,207	373,000	454,600	693,218	806,900	1,303,634	1,747,300	2,289,500	39
Rocky Mountain															
1950					1955					1960					Line
5,494,000	4,236,000	4,863,000	5,630,000	5,808,000	593,000	600,000	664,000	723,000	751,000	590,000	637,000	708,000	736,000	794,000	1
2,011	2,331	3,005	4,255	5,358	2,239	2,270	2,399	4,102	5,433	1,787	2,114	2,774	3,793	5,010	2
1,068,722	758,063	894,236	967,300	967,300	1,08,110	108,110	126,194	241,200	264,000	235,401	237,261	284,961	246,100	288,500	3
4,032	5,916	2,401	3,500	4,500	725	1,819	607	800	1,200	914	2,375	845	1,300	1,700	4
276,431	331,486	420,840	532,300	616,700	61,267	52,878	53,591	69,600	86,600	33,720	24,844	30,470	34,300	40,900	10
146,190	187,345	201,745	236,100	294,000	44,900	34,037	29,473	33,800	41,300	31,676	21,682	25,031	30,300	30,700	11
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,303	1,240	884	1,200	1,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	12
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,326	12,807	18,017	24,800	30,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13
13,285	24,002	40,296	55,400	65,400	2,097	4,590	8,118	9,600	13,000	1,190	5,414	7,500	10,100	10,100	14
430,464	632,789	771,321	1,167,800	1,988,800	71,638	83,761	99,138	141,900	164,700	67,108	82,335	104,836	137,100	189,900	15
603,851	1,170,327	1,794,066	2,730,700	3,936,400	10,459	134,867	175,070	243,400	324,000	110,863	183,143	267,889	377,400	512,700	16
178,041	282,879	319,873	424,400	543,700	21,618	23,840	27,913	32,400	37,600	29,574	43,970	60,614	112,800	132,000	17
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
106,385	163,830	213,630	294,000	387,800	23,344	44,881	62,941	91,400	124,000	57,000	82,748	102,289	133,100	169,000	20
3,828	14,008	22,953	40,400	62,800	6,859	0,889	11,209	17,000	23,800	5,018	0,062	9,784	14,000	20,100	21
63,338	87,419	119,434	155,200	271,000	2,801	4,643	8,103	4,100	5,200	744	20,261	30,261	40,200	50,200	22
29,774	61,967	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,442	11,100	12,900	15,400	17,900						

Table 6.—Population, Employment, Personal Income, and Earnings by Industry,

Line		Wyoming					Colorado				
		1940	1950	1960	1960	1960	1950	1960	1960	1960	1960
1	Population, midyear.....	290,000	320,000	320,000	360,000	391,000	1,335,000	1,710,000	2,174,000	2,583,000	3,029,000
2	Per capita income (1967 \$).....	2,302	2,525	3,021	4,242	5,417	2,052	2,480	3,225	4,581	5,937
3	Per capita income relative (U.S.=1.00).....	1.11	1.03	.88	.80	.99	1.02	.94	.88	.89	.89
4	Total employment.....	114,715	123,309	143,700	143,700	164,300	492,075	654,718	681,100	1,139,800	1,139,800
5	Employment/population ratio.....	.40	.39	.45	.40	.42	.37	.38	.31	.44	.38
In thousands of 1967 dollars											
6	Total personal income.....	567,634	867,870	882,841	1,637,400	2,185,404	2,718,985	4,248,424	7,011,316	11,832,080	17,951,980
7	Total earnings.....	558,596	678,163	784,919	1,195,240	1,872,844	2,145,933	3,430,435	5,634,546	9,029,680	13,587,009
8	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.....	109,181	91,882	86,297	81,200	90,908	278,118	220,816	298,897	251,800	287,700
9	Agriculture.....	106,847	91,424	86,223	81,100	90,800	278,881	217,922	298,447	250,900	286,900
10	Forestry and fisheries.....	316	457	67	(S)	(S)	1,230	2,997	454	(S)	(S)
11	Mining.....	53,790	73,226	103,294	130,800	181,800	168,202	188,188	129,511	159,400	192,700
12	Mining.....	1,135	14,159	21,444	27,000	34,208	23,006	39,653	47,150	52,700	64,000
13	Coal.....	19,237	3,226	1,922	2,700	3,008	21,316	14,780	13,545	18,100	26,800
14	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	30,670	49,000	85,810	81,000	26,600	6,960	48,227	83,431	62,400	69,700
15	Nonmetallic, except fuels.....	2,640	4,725	14,108	30,040	27,600	3,122	5,428	4,340	6,100	3,101
16	Contract construction.....	46,480	74,423	61,923	60,000	128,500	169,866	271,407	376,620	691,290	886,700
17	Manufacturing.....	34,034	50,542	54,267	78,900	111,800	260,270	689,202	607,798	1,441,200	2,148,000
18	Food and kindred products.....	6,315	8,040	3,615	11,300	12,500	82,072	122,208	150,385	198,700	248,300
19	Textile mill products.....	(D)	(D)	39	(S)	(S)	314	320	(D)	(D)	(D)
20	Apparel and other fabric products.....	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	5,854	7,708	(D)	(D)	(D)
21	Lumber products and furniture.....	3,830	6,282	6,962	0,000	11,300	14,100	20,748	30,228	43,800	50,100
22	Paper and allied products.....	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	3,093	6,650	0,144	15,000	22,000
23	Printing and publishing.....	4,228	4,130	4,341	8,600	9,200	28,277	83,742	71,891	111,400	164,300
24	Chemicals and allied products.....	125	850	1,731	2,800	4,500	0,222	13,063	10,100	28,800	40,300
25	Petroleum refining.....	14,156	20,716	20,454	24,800	30,800	2,322	5,056	6,898	12,100	15,100
26	Primary metals.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	42,227	58,348	75,137	91,400	109,608
27	Fabricated metals and ordnance.....	630	2,006	1,404	4,400	11,600	19,064	31,200	145,818	297,600	433,500
28	Machinery, excluding electrical.....	416	3,341	5,800	5,800	0,200	40,041	128,223	210,800	323,308	323,308
29	Electrical machinery and supplies.....	60	60	71	(S)	(S)	17,876	49,020	67,100	166,300	166,300
30	Total machinery (1960 only).....	107	120	128	(S)	(S)	22,948	68,840	116,900	283,600	283,600
31	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	0	298	(D)	(S)	(S)	2,249	2,868	12,061	18,800	28,400
32	Trans. equip., excl. mtr. vehs.....	0	426	602	1,600	4,300	1,739	31,650	41,300	68,200	68,200
33	Other manufacturing.....	4,636	6,186	6,043	9,400	12,800	66,809	116,746	177,774	226,200	444,700
34	Trans., comm. and public utilities.....	73,021	75,082	80,020	119,200	147,400	210,074	304,160	438,661	614,400	909,700
35	Wholesale and retail trade.....	99,860	103,012	117,807	183,700	358,000	493,472	637,666	1,012,370	1,646,500	2,478,908
36	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	14,335	20,311	27,680	43,000	50,500	38,392	187,844	314,490	503,200	760,300
37	Services.....	4,142	66,228	67,096	164,400	246,500	286,455	491,461	843,791	1,548,000	2,615,000
38	Government.....	88,741	107,485	135,214	312,700	466,100	338,018	635,581	1,344,341	2,362,600	3,462,508
39	Civilian government.....	59,851	94,851	156,887	276,800	420,300	248,748	499,071	1,090,345	1,887,800	2,856,508
40	Armed Forces.....	28,891	12,634	78,327	35,900	46,800	89,270	135,510	253,991	474,800	606,000

NOTE.—Data may not add to higher level totals because of rounding.
 (D) Deleted to avoid disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL data.
 (S) Deleted because of smallness.

by State and Region, Selected Years 1950-1990—Continued

Utah					Far West					Washington					Land
1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1950	1960	1965	1970		
666,000	870,000	1,018,000	1,281,000	1,414,000	14,758,000	20,318,000	25,722,000	31,273,000	37,573,000	2,387,000	2,821,000	3,254,000	3,909,000	4,510,000	1
1,807	2,178	2,788	3,902	5,259	3,488	2,999	3,810	5,246	6,695	2,310	3,618	5,018	5,018	5,447	2
88	80	81	84	85	1.20	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	3
280,432	806,549	-----	475,400	540,000	5,418,171	7,880,321	-----	12,601,400	14,828,800	896,027	1,064,296	-----	1,640,500	1,703,800	4
38	25	-----	38	38	38	38	-----	40	30	38	37	-----	30	38	5
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
1,257,692	1,894,009	2,961,274	4,214,409	7,428,006	36,676,644	50,982,700	58,863,731	164,688,900	251,562,900	5,513,591	7,384,172	12,128,368	19,616,000	29,134,666	6
1,053,142	1,686,909	2,382,576	3,922,286	5,945,858	28,641,141	49,245,629	78,874,529	129,886,946	194,623,499	4,470,293	6,024,957	9,841,450	15,685,980	23,811,508	7
110,350	45,948	68,346	71,400	90,606	2,625,099	2,360,120	2,618,421	2,661,300	2,878,800	281,755	318,680	306,046	429,300	405,800	8
106,483	63,806	47,022	70,000	79,000	2,413,048	2,325,280	2,477,110	2,600,700	2,707,000	290,553	294,712	283,112	409,100	440,800	9
888	1,758	427	(S)	(S)	112,651	60,822	41,301	60,800	75,400	22,210	18,981	18,828	20,200	20,000	10
72,013	92,586	100,074	128,100	174,500	235,247	315,784	388,417	485,700	587,800	18,839	14,072	15,370	21,400	28,100	11
44,424	58,014	78,420	95,900	129,300	37,582	35,845	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,026	3,047	3,016	4,400	5,400	12
28,182	18,752	11,865	15,200	16,600	4,283	1,289	301	(S)	(S)	6,092	1,282	601	(S)	(S)	13
1,841	11,202	8,383	0.700	11,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	164	661	273	(S)	(S)	14
2,588	4,580	10,306	12,000	23,500	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,880	9,132	10,991	15,000	21,000	15
32,773	118,853	129,795	207,400	309,400	2,221,848	2,234,310	4,528,271	7,283,400	11,080,300	217,657	400,405	614,076	953,100	1,393,200	16
188,389	272,602	580,064	789,300	842,100	6,122,321	12,420,874	10,268,806	29,774,300	42,808,000	873,020	1,594,934	2,612,807	8,924,500	6,489,400	17
47,664	54,523	52,176	72,100	91,200	1,026,735	1,406,321	1,764,134	2,470,300	3,205,800	148,710	176,536	218,782	204,700	370,900	18
1,111	1,077	570	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,434	3,311	3,896	5,700	7,500	19
3,400	6,241	10,282	20,000	39,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,890	16,388	28,611	40,600	56,500	20
4,013	9,261	11,439	17,100	23,800	1,345,564	1,478,263	1,670,286	2,183,800	2,729,200	327,047	512,688	508,508	621,200	696,900	21
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	78,200	115,013	128,194	280,000	405,000	22
9,959	12,984	22,280	36,100	54,100	380,025	604,018	909,664	1,482,100	2,180,200	43,082	61,203	85,328	133,400	198,300	23
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	284,828	409,010	611,099	981,200	1,458,300	58,160	91,042	84,890	90,000	113,180	24
9,946	14,994	30,608	12,300	14,100	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,427	12,728	14,734	15,800	23,190	25
46,816	44,744	88,115	99,000	118,400	324,105	527,680	849,046	1,100,800	1,416,800	63,240	70,270	146,863	104,000	248,100	26
6,211	20,122	39,713	68,900	91,600	375,088	1,235,306	(D)	(D)	(D)	20,060	47,161	72,102	117,000	174,000	27
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	88,486	104,040	182,400	291,180	28	
4,487	706	3,985	5,300	7,400	489,682	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32,807	11,838	20,923	22,100	40,500	29
237	34,478	47,080	80,200	121,500	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	149,483	539,658	1,132,203	1,992,900	2,684,000	30
12,232	21,040	22,325	51,700	76,200	460,767	876,339	1,640,213	5,417,000	3,613,700	34,283	32,728	32,000	142,500	211,200	31
212,500	155,190	106,094	297,000	414,800	2,408,383	3,434,100	5,568,006	8,587,000	12,407,600	281,143	433,707	662,277	978,500	1,384,200	32
214,553	209,923	404,932	682,589	1,022,700	6,140,058	8,927,313	18,232,313	22,447,400	34,054,000	580,434	1,134,307	1,680,433	2,689,200	3,984,400	33
36,836	69,510	98,731	164,500	248,200	1,434,826	2,316,418	4,237,406	6,872,400	10,222,300	264,065	391,654	500,384	782,500	1,128,800	34
98,871	182,123	335,841	628,800	1,008,000	3,911,810	6,388,908	10,686,728	23,899,100	38,501,000	486,875	714,488	1,060,072	2,340,700	3,716,900	35
187,841	329,501	558,197	1,148,200	1,767,000	4,415,547	8,032,721	15,503,274	26,028,400	44,118,800	814,624	1,118,178	2,115,563	3,472,900	5,488,000	36
170,615	302,527	406,731	1,022,500	1,606,000	2,418,676	4,287,205	12,596,648	24,404,700	39,408,200	574,801	849,780	1,647,394	2,998,000	4,712,500	37
17,326	36,159	45,473	65,700	72,100	1,094,883	1,735,422	2,935,622	3,630,700	4,710,500	230,796	268,392	468,196	574,800	745,700	38
In thousands of 1967 dollars															
27,287,177	46,113,488	77,262,499	134,668,008	208,268,000	954,377	1,486,068	2,834,539	4,548,000	6,843,000	444,133	634,171	1,166,311	2,016,000	3,466,000	6
21,926,495	37,917,860	61,631,828	102,642,400	165,147,800	811,613	1,279,069	2,395,973	3,632,200	5,475,194	440,189	646,068	1,138,247	1,774,800	2,621,600	7
1,790,902	1,813,417	1,886,372	1,049,800	2,144,200	106,608	104,152	101,225	107,900	108,700	20,816	20,816	20,218	27,000	32,200	8
1,071,350	1,751,981	1,604,238	1,967,100	2,103,400	108,500	104,152	99,711	105,700	103,100	965	1,642	7,284	6,400	4,600	9
98,802	32,036	22,153	32,600	40,800	0	0	1,514	2,100	2,500	19,830	16,803	12,833	20,800	27,600	10
318,040	269,628	325,088	400,200	475,700	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	4,884	1,683	1,800	2,100	11
16,405	10,087	20,910	32,400	42,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	5,371	50,689	74,900	102,000	12
141	0	0	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	181	684	1,000	1,500	13
169,636	180,040	221,838	256,500	287,800	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	14
28,385	73,478	77,310	111,200	145,700	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	15
1,066,839	2,622,650	4,438,387	5,661,300	8,544,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	0	0	16
4,850,836	9,920,818	14,182,270	23,668,200	34,289,900	76,743	124,484	169,431	268,800	388,200	34,268	37,174	70,111	105,900	140,700	17
778,889	1,106,405	1,378,705	1,040,800	2,542,700	0	82,750	88,011	132,100	182,300	0	15,740	23,774	31,300	30,200	18
38,214	32,315	66,889	105,000	145,200	0	138	181	(S)	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	19
210,219	261,067	884,666	686,100	807,700	0	7,315	12,065	20,100	28,400	0	0	0	0	0	20
420,181	616,112	674,577	876,400	1,001,100	0	6,708	8,371	11,800	15,900	0	7,127	20,830	20,700	41,600	21
77,001	189,081	305,081	460,300	678,400	0	1,779	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	8,118	(D)	(D)	(D)	22
280,588	403,335	786,808	1,232,100	1,835,600	0	12,037	18,678	20,200	43,800	0	2,635	4,890	7,700	11,800	23
180,371	302,680	510,280													

(Continued from page 35)

per capita income, and multiplied by projected State population to give projected total personal income by State.

This procedure resulted in total and per capita State income being measured by place of residence. State earnings, however, were measured by place of work with one major exception: earnings of government workers reflect place of residence in both the historical and projected series. Thus, the difference between a State's total income and total earnings in table 6 is the sum of property income and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance, plus an implicit commuting

adjustment. It should be noted that because of the nature of BEA economic areas, total income in them is the same whether measured by place of work or place of residence. Accordingly projected per capita income in economic areas is calculated directly as the quotient of total income and total population.

The earnings data in table 6 are shown on a place-of-work basis for two reasons. First, there is no information currently available that could be used to adjust satisfactorily the earnings data to a place-of-residence basis. Second, in most uses to which the income projections will be put, earnings serve

better on a place-of-work basis and total and per capita income are preferred on a residence basis.

Because the geographic area of the District of Columbia is quite small in comparison with that of the States, and because its future population probably depends upon the resolution of various problems more social than economic, no attempt has been made to project its population. Instead, the 1970 Census count has been held constant throughout the projection period. Earnings of persons working in the District and total personal income of the constant resident population are projected for the District of Columbia in the same manner as for the States.

(Continued from page 8)

increase (107,000) occurring in manufacturing. (Mining employment increased fairly strongly but this largely reflected the return of workers following the coal strike last year.) This was the second consecutive quarterly increase in manufacturing employment following a steep decline that began in the summer of 1969. Durable goods industries accounted for most of the recent increase.

The manufacturing workweek lengthened from an average of 40.1 hours per week in the fourth quarter to 40.3 hours in the first. The workweek increased only a little in nondurables industries, but 0.3 hours in durables. The lengthening of the workweek was fairly broad-based in durable goods manufacturing, with large increases recorded for the steel, motor vehicles and parts, and furniture and fixtures industries. Overtime in both durables and nondurables manufacturing edged up in the first quarter; for all manufacturing industries combined overtime increased 0.1 hours to 3.1 hours, continuing the slow but steady rise that began early last year.

Further indication of strengthening labor market conditions is provided by the data on labor turnover in manu-

facturing—i.e., accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (table 7). The accessions rate declined steadily from mid-1969 through 1970, increased very modestly last year, and jumped sharply in January and February (the latest month for which data are available). The recent stepup in hiring was mainly in "new hires," that is, employees not transferred from some other establishment of the same company or recalled from layoff. The layoff rate has declined sharply, especially since last summer, and is back close to its level of early 1969. The recent increase in the quit rate is still further evidence of improved employment conditions, as quits generally move up when workers grow more optimistic about job prospects.

The labor force

The strong growth in civilian labor force and employment that has been evident since last spring continued in the first quarter, but the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate showed little change. The civilian labor force increased about 500,000 from the fourth quarter to the first and employment about 550,000. The

civilian labor force and employment both increased about 500,000 in the third quarter of last year and 775,000 in the fourth. (The first quarter figures are adjusted to eliminate the one-time upward shift of about 300,000 in labor force and employment due to the introduction in January of benchmark data from the 1970 Population Census.)

The essentially parallel movement of labor force and employment during the past three quarters has left the number of persons unemployed essentially unchanged at about 5 million. The unemployment rate averaged 5.8 percent in the first quarter, compared with 5.9 percent in the fourth and 6 percent in the first three quarters of last year.

First quarter employment gains for adult men and women outstripped increases in the labor force and their unemployment rates declined. The rate for adult men averaged 4.1 percent in the first quarter as compared with 4.8 to 4.4 percent last year, and the rate for women fell to 5.3 percent from last year's 5.7 to 5.8 percent range. For teenagers, labor force growth exceeded employment gains and unemployment rose; the unemployment rate averaged a record 18.2 percent in the first quarter, up from a range of 16.8 to 17.3 percent last year.